GENERAL REPORT



ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR



1887-88.



Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1888.

Price Rs. 2.

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REPORT

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1887-88.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The District Boards formed under the Local Self-Government Act (III. B.C. of 1885) assumed full charge of educational duties during the year under report in regard to middle and primary schools. Their operations will be noticed in the next section of this report.

2. The following statement shows in a summary form the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes submitting returns to the Department for the last two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1886-87. Schools.	1886-87. Pupils.	1887-88. Schools.	1887-88. Pupils.	Average number of pupils, 1887-88.
Public Institutions—					
University Colleges	27	3,215	33	4,494	136
Secondary ... High English schools ...	280	62,468	299	68,628	229
Secondary ... Middle do. do. ...	736	52,842	763	56,470	74
Secondary ... Do. vernacular do. ..	1,157	64,478	1,189	67,022	56
Primary ... Upper primary do. ...	3,149	115,150	3,033	112,648	37
Primary ... Lower do. do. ...	45,338	965,239	45,596	991,110	21
Special (including Madrassas) ...	192	6,774	235	6,626	28
Female	2,242	46,428	2,286	49,226	21
Total Public Institutions ...	53,121	1,316,594	53,434	13,56,224	
Private Institutions—					
(1) Advanced, teaching—					
(a) Arabic or Persian	1,723	20,750	1,710	18,832	11
(b) Sanskrit	935	9,372	1,300	12,373	9
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—					
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	575	5,492	454	7,686	16
(b) With less than 10 pupils ...			3,713	22,623	6
(3) Teaching the Koran only	......	......	2,635	32,773	12
(4) Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	988	9,894	236	2,434	10
Total Private Institutions ...	4,221	45,508	10,048	96,721	...
Grand Total ...	57,342	1,362,102	63,482	1,452,945	...

A comparison of the figures shows a gain of 6,140 schools and 90,843 pupils. Under the head of public institutions there was an increase of 313 schools and 39,630 pupils, and under private institutions an apparent increase of 5,827 schools and 51,213 pupils. The increase in public institutions and in the pupils attending them is spread over schools of every class, with the exception of upper primary schools. There was also a slight loss of pupils in schools of special instruction.

The great increase under the head of private institutions is due, *firstly*, to the restoration to the returns of the Department of small unaided indigenous schools containing less than ten pupils each; and *secondly*, to the inclusion under a separate head of those schools for Mahomedans in which the Koran only is read. This last heading was introduced under the orders of the Government of India. It was anticipated that most of the "advanced Arabic or Persian" schools would turn out to be institutions of this class; but it is found that the former have suffered but little reduction, while Koran schools

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have been returned in large numbers. It is probable that many of these last were formerly excluded as having less than ten pupils.

3. The number of colleges increased by six and their pupils by 1,279. The increase of six colleges is due to the opening of college classes in connection with the Uttarpara School, the Bhagulpore Tejnarayan School, the Bangabasi High English School, and the Roberts' Memorial College; while Bishop's College and the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, which furnished no returns for the preceding year, did so for the year under report. High English schools show a gain of 19 schools and 6,160 pupils. The average number of pupils in colleges increased from 119 to 136, and in high English schools from 223 to 229. Middle English schools increased by 27, middle vernacular schools by 32, and their pupils by 3,628 and 2,544 respectively. Upper primary schools alone show a decrease—of 116 schools and 2,502 pupils. The loss is more apparent than real, being the result of greater strictness in the classification of upper primary schools in Behar. The increase in the number of lower primary schools and pupils, 258 and 25,871 respectively, is satisfactory after the reductions of the two previous years. Schools of special instruction increased by 43, mainly on account of the increase in the number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools. Girls' schools increased by 44, and their pupils by 2,798.

4. The following figures show the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes, and of their pupils, during the last eight years :—

In 1881	there was	a gain of	8,131	schools and	109,459	pupils.
" 1882	"	"	10,572	ditto	178,156	"
" 1883	"	"	10,809	ditto	204,447	"
" 1884	"	"	1,369	ditto	81,517	"
" 1885	"	"	2,384	ditto	77,571	"
But in 1886	"	a loss of	15,108	ditto	112,151	"
In 1887	"	"	191	ditto, but a gain of	4,073	"
Again in 1888	"	a gain of	6,140	ditto and	90,843	"

The steady advance in the total number of schools and pupils recorded year after year since 1877 received a check in 1886. In the subsequent year there was a slight loss of schools, but an appreciable increase in the number of pupils; while during the year under review there was a large increase in both, due in great part, as already explained, to the restoration of many of the schools that disappeared from the returns in 1886, but also to a large increase in schools of organised instruction.

5. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tipperah, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpore, of which the schools are not included in our returns, amounted by the last census to 68,160,598, of whom 33,917,217 were males, and 34,243,381 were females. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 5,087,582, and the number of female children 5,136,507. Of the scholars in our returns, 1,362,119 are boys and 90,826 are girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age, over one in four is at school; of girls, 1 in 56. It has recently, however, been argued that 20 per cent. more nearly represents the proportion of children of school-going age. As the number of towns and villages in Bengal is close upon 260,000, it appears that there is one school to every four villages.

6. In the following table the schools are classified according to their management :—

	1887.		1888.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Maintained by the Department ...	406	29,834	323	25,042
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards	83	6,362	209	12,332
Under private management—				
Aided by the Department, or by District or Municipal Boards...	44,965	1,118,269	43,952	1,115,698
Unaided	7,667	162,129	8,952	203,217
Total ...	53,121	1,316,594	53,436	1,356,289
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	4,221	45,508	10,046	96,656
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,342	1,362,102	63,482	1,452,945

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The transfer of schools from the Department to District Boards went on steadily during the year, as the Boards assumed active charge of their duties. The loss in aided schools is accounted for by the failure of a number of lower primary schools in the Dacca division to earn rewards, and their consequent transfer to the unaided class. The increase under indigenous instruction has been already explained.

7. The following table compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures being supplied by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts which have been paid from or into Government treasuries on account of "Education." For the previous year the sanctioned estimate of expenditure amounted to Rs. 34,20,000. The difference is due to the fact that educational charges to the amount of between nine and ten lakhs were transferred in 1887-88 to District Boards:—

BUDGET HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Sanctioned estimate for 1887-88.	Actuals for 1887-88.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	57,000	56,153	
Inspection	3,75,400	3,35,857	
Government colleges, general	4,43,900	4,44,073	
Ditto ditto, professional	1,00,000	1,04,578	
Ditto schools, general	5,70,740	5,58,270	
Ditto ditto, special	1,26,400	1,24,549	
Grants-in-aid (including primary schools) ...	5,60,800	5,52,448	
Scholarships	1,84,100	2,10,193	
Miscellaneous*	30,000	28,279	* Includes grants for the encouragement of literature.
Refunds	6,000	7,453	
	24,54,340	24,21,853	
Deduct civil, furlough and absentee allowances ...	5,000	......	
Total ...	24,49,340	24,21,853	
Less receipts including interest	5,28,200	6,76,800	
Net Government expenditure	19,21,140	17,45,053	

The net Government expenditure fell short of the estimate by Rs. 1,76,087.

The receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,48,600. This increase is chiefly due to cash recoveries of previous years, amounting to Rs. 1,31,030, and to increased fee-receipts under the heads of Government colleges, general and professional, and Government schools, special.

The decrease of Rs. 39,543 under "Inspection" is chiefly due to the transfer to District Boards of the amount originally provided in the departmental estimates for the cost of Sub-Inspectors in several districts; and also to the post of the Assistant Inspector, Rajshahye Division, having been kept in abeyance.

The increase of Rs. 4,578 in Government colleges, professional, is accounted for by the fact that anticipated savings to the amount of Rs. 3,782 in the grant to the Engineering College were not realised.

The decrease of Rs. 12,470 in Government schools, general, arises from the fact that the sum of Rs. 30,000, sanctioned for expenditure from surplus balances, was not wholly spent.

The saving of Rs. 8,352 under grants-in-aid is chiefly due to the fact that an additional allotment of Rs. 16,000, made in the Resolution of the 24th December 1887, could not be spent within the year.

The increase of Rs. 26,093 under the head of scholarships is accounted for partly by the fact that general savings to the amount of Rs. 10,707, anticipated and deducted from the total grant, have not been effected, and partly by the transfer to this head of scholarships payable from the primary grant.

8. The following table compares the expenditure for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction and not the budget head of expenditure is here made the basis of classification. The statement includes not only public expenditure, but expenditure from private sources, such as fees and contributions paid to the University and in

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all public schools; it also includes the receipts and charges of medical education, and the charges for school buildings:—

Head of Charge.	Year 1886-87.				Year 1887-88.			
	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	......	......	......	82,000	......	......	......	89,000
Collegiate ...	3,10,000	......	......	5,45,000	2,75,000	......	......	6,21,000
Secondary ...	5,76,000	2,000	54,000	26,06,000	3,67,000	2,24,000	56,000	28,31,000
Primary ...	5,47,000	8,000	11,000	23,46,000	1,30,000	3,86,000	12,000	24,16,000
Female ...	1,54,000	......	8,000	5,67,000	1,37,000	24,000	7,000	5,94,000
Special ...	4,26,000	......	2,000	5,74,000	4,35,000	1,000	1,000	5,97,000
Scholarships ...	1,83,000	......	......	2,08,000	1,96,000	3,000	......	2,20,000
Buildings ...	2,33,000	......	......	2,41,000	1,19,000	2,000	2,000	1,52,000
Furniture and apparatus ...	6,000	......	......	7,000	4,000	1,000	......	6,000
Miscellaneous ...	1,36,000	3,000	2,000	1,53,000	46,000	77,000	2,000	1,42,000
Superintendence ...	5,53,000	2,000	......	5,58,000	3,93,000	2,11,000	......	6,07,000
Total ...	31,24,000	15,000	77,000	78,87,000	21,02,000	9,29,000	80,000	82,75,000

The total educational expenditure increased by Rs. 3,88,000. The net Government expenditure shows an apparent decrease of Rs. 10,22,000; but this is of course due chiefly to the transfer of funds to District Boards to enable them to meet the various educational charges transferred to them under the Local Self-Government Act. The two sources of income must be combined; and then it appears that, from provincial revenues and district funds jointly, the educational expenditure decreased from Rs. 31,39,000 to Rs. 30,31,000; from municipal funds it increased from Rs. 77,000 to Rs. 80,000; and from private contributions it increased from Rs. 46,71,000 to Rs. 51,64,000. The decrease in the Government expenditure is chiefly due to a large reduction in building grants; but a general increase in fee-receipts, especially in Government colleges, has also contributed to reduce the cost of education from public sources. Further, the Boards did not, in the first year of their working, spend up to the full amount of even the reduced assignments made to them for education, though much of the reduction is simply due to the postponement of payments until the following year. The percentage of direct Government expenditure to the total cost of education was thus 25·4, against 39·6 in the previous year.

University education shows an increase of expenditure of Rs. 7,000, owing to an increase in the number of candidates for the various examinations. The whole cost of the University is defrayed from the fee-fund. Under the head of collegiate education the total expenditure increased by Rs. 76,000, but there was a decrease of Rs. 35,000 in the expenditure from provincial revenues, so that the expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 1,11,000. The increased fee-collections in Government colleges and the transfer of the Berhampore and Midnapore Colleges to local bodies contributed chiefly to lessen the expenditure from provincial revenues. The large increase in the total expenditure is accounted for by the increase of six in the number of colleges, and by the fact that most of the unaided colleges, with the exception of La Martinière, have for the first time furnished returns of expenditure.

Secondary education shows an increase of Rs. 2,25,000 in the total expenditure, almost entirely due to increased receipts from private sources. The expenditure from provincial revenues and district funds taken together increased by Rs. 13,000, including an increase of Rs. 7,000 in high English schools and of Rs. 10,000 in middle vernacular schools, against a decrease of Rs. 4,000 in middle English schools for Europeans.

In primary schools the total expenditure increased by Rs. 70,000; but the expenditure from provincial revenues and district funds taken together decreased by Rs. 39,000, the decrease amounting in the Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions to Rs. 20,000 Rs. 12,000, Rs. 13,000, and Rs. 2,000 respectively, while Rajshahye shows an increase of Rs. 8,000. The

decrease arises from the fact that the sums transferred to District Boards for expenditure in 1887-88 were based, not on the sanctioned estimate of 1886-87, but on the actuals of 1885-86—a much smaller amount. GENERAL SUMMARY.

Female education shows an increase of Rs. 27,000 in the total expenditure, principally in schools for Europeans. The expenditure from provincial revenues and district funds together also increased by Rs. 7,000, arising mainly in European schools, and to some extent in the Bethune School, and in the Dacca and Patna Divisions; while in the Rajshahye Division there was a decrease of about Rs. 1,000.

The total expenditure in special schools increased by Rs. 23,000, and the expenditure from provincial revenues by Rs. 9,000. Credit was taken for Rs. 4,000, the surplus fee-receipts of the law classes attached to the Dacca and Patna Colleges, which went to reduce the excess expenditure from provincial revenues on special instruction from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 9,000. This increase chiefly arose in training schools and guru-training classes (Rs. 2,000), in the Government School of Art (Rs. 7,000), in the Engineering College, Seebpore (Rs. 8,000), and in the Calcutta Medical College (Rs. 3,000); while there was a decrease of Rs. 8,000 in the medical schools.

"Scholarships" show an increase in the public expenditure of Rs. 12,000. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,29,000 under the head of "Buildings and Furniture," the grants to European schools having been largely reduced, and in that of "Miscellaneous," owing to the transfer of the cost of inspecting pundits from this head to "Superintendence."

The cost of superintendence increased by Rs. 49,000, the expenditure from provincial revenues and district funds being taken together. The increase took place principally in the Burdwan, Dacca, and Bhagulpore Divisions, and was due to the cause just explained.

9. The fee-receipts of institutions under public management (Rs. 5,55,969) show an increase of Rs. 47,336 over those of the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs. 30,223 under general colleges, of Rs. 4,065 under law, of Rs. 1,572 under engineering, of Rs. 5,264 under high schools, of Rs. 4,751 under middle schools, and of Rs. 1,600 under special schools.

The receipts of aided colleges show an increase of Rs. 8,087, due to increased attendance. In all classes of public schools under private management receiving grants-in-aid, the fee-receipts increased by Rs. 99,793. The amount of their local income from endowments and subscriptions increased by Rs. 6,074.

The amount of the Government grant paid from provincial and district funds to all classes of aided schools and colleges fell from Rs. 10,96,400 to Rs. 10,79,700.

10. The following table summarises the statistics of attendance and cost in all classes of public schools for native boys; the schools for Europeans, which are far more expensive institutions, being separately dealt with in a subsequent section of this report:—

Public Schools for Native Boys.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
High English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	50	290	240	82·7	8 10 1	31 0 3	27·8
Maintained by District and Municipal Boards	6	236	187	79·2	1 9 2	20 9 9	7·6
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department, or by District or Municipal Boards ...	147	156	124	79·4	3 10 9	18 3 0	20·1
Unaided	89	299	242	80·9	......	16 5 1	......
Total High English Schools ...	292	224	181	80·8	......	......	......

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Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Middle English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	8	152	123	80·9	7 3 1	16 1 5	44·7
Maintained by District and Municipal Boards	12	80	61	76·2	0 4 4	10 5 6	2·6
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department, or by District or Municipal Boards ...	533	67	52	77·6	0 13 9	12 7 3	6·9
Unaided	192	63	50	79·3	......	7 4 9	......
Total Middle English Schools ...	745	67	52	77·6	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	35	83	61	73·4	3 8 1	9 1 11	38·4
Maintained by District and Municipal Boards	154	49	39	79·5	0 7 5	8 12 0	5·2
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department, or by District or Municipal Boards ...	892	50	39	78·0	0 15 3	7 8 7	12·6
Unaided	108	55	42	76·3	......	5 9 1	......
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,189	52	40	76·9	......	......	......
Upper Primary Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	11	34	24	70·5	4 1 0	4 11 4	86·2
Maintained by District and Municipal Boards	16	29	18	62·0	0 1 0	4 0 9	2·8
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department, or by District or Municipal Boards ...	2,860	34	26	76·4	0 6 3	3 7 5	11·2
Unaided	139	41	26	63·4	......	2 14 6	......
Total Upper Primary Schools ...	3,026	34	26	76·4	......	......	......
Lower Primary Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department ...	10	13	9	69·2	4 15 3	5 0 0	99·0
Maintained by District and Municipal Boards	15	22	12	54·5	......	3 15 6	......
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department, or by District or Municipal Boards ...	37,430	20	16	80·	0 1 9	2 5 2	4·7
Unaided	8,140	14	12	85·7	......	2 1 5	......
Total Lower Primary Schools ...	45,595	19	15	78·9	......	......	......

The percentage of attendance in high English schools rose from 80·4 to 80·8; in middle English schools from 65·7 to 77·6; and in middle vernacular schools from 76·4 to 76·9. In upper primary schools the percentage declined from 78·7 to 76·4; the improvement in the schools maintained by the Department and by District and Municipal Boards being more than counterbalanced by the falling off in aided and unaided schools.

The percentage of attendance in lower primary schools decreased from 83·3 to 78·9; there being some improvement in schools maintained by District and Municipal Boards and in unaided schools, while departmental and aided schools show a marked falling off.

The returns of the average cost of a pupil to Government show a decrease in all classes of schools, with the exception of high English schools aided and maintained by Municipal Boards, and upper primary schools maintained by the Department.

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11. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of high schools; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of these schools and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point which marks the limit of primary instruction; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section, and the *lower primary* the lower section of primary schools or classes; these last again being divided into those who are learning to read printed books and those below that stage:—

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
												Higher section (reading printed books).			Lower section (not reading printed books).					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High English ...	310	69,893	18,001	107	18,108	20,547	352	20,899	16,148	320	16,468	13,282	261	13,543	568	133	701	68,546	1,173	*69,719
Middle do. ...	787	58,486	61	...	61	10,192	392	10,584	16,122	461	16,583	25,512	682	26,194	4,502	562	5,064	56,389	2,097	58,486
Do. vernacular ...	1,208	68,315	40	...	40	11,430	172	11,602	16,542	257	16,809	29,453	982	30,435	8,887	452	9,339	66,452	1,863	68,315
Upper primary ...	3,317	122,141	...	1	1	439	74	513	20,961	1,362	22,323	62,150	6,918	69,068	25,603	4,633	30,236	109,153	12,988	122,141
Lower do. ...	47,544	1,026,269	...	...	...	3	2	5	5,396	475	5,871	577,114	32,986	610,100	376,776	33,517	410,293	959,289	66,980	1,026,269
Total ...	53,166	1,345,104	18,102	108	18,210	42,611	992	43,603	75,269	2,875	78,144	707,511	41,829	749,340	416,336	39,297	455,633	1,259,829	85,101	1,344,930

* Returns of 174 boys of La Martinière School have not been furnished.

12. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the last two years:—

Stage.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
High	14,912	18,210	3,298	......
Middle	41,382	43,603	2,221	......
Upper primary	76,045	78,144	2,099	......
Lower primary (higher section)	717,078	749,340	32,262	......
Ditto (lower section)	457,017	455,633	......	1,384
Total ...	1,306,434*	1,344,930†	39,880	1,384
			Net increase 38,496	

* Exclusive of 171 pupils whose returns were not furnished.
† Ditto 174 ditto ditto ditto.

The total number of pupils in secondary schools increased by 12,372, or by 6·7 per cent., while the number in the high and middle stages increased by 5,519, or by 9·8 per cent. The difference in the percentages marks fair progress in secondary instruction. Although upper primary schools show a loss of 2,603 pupils, or 2 per cent., yet the total number of pupils in the upper primary stage increased by 2,099, or by 2·7 per cent. The pupils in the higher section of the lower primary stage increased by 32,262, or 4·4 per cent., while those in the lower section decreased by 1,384. This furnishes a satisfactory record of progress in primary education. The number of pupils not reading printed books was 455,633, against 457,017 in the previous year.

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13. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, is shown in the following table for each Division:—

Division.	In Public Institutions.										In Private Institutions.										Grand Total.	
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Total.		Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other schools.		Total.			
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Calcutta	3,169	3,982	15,938	16,393	10,745	11,160	1,043	917	30,895	32,452	393	7	346	363	......	808	123	106	862	1,284	31,757	33,736
Presidency	153	235	38,105	40,087	154,734	156,604	682	559	193,724	197,485	813	996	45	105	......	49	......	......	878	1,150	194,602	198,635
Burdwan	450	640	35,901	37,708	241,714	247,827	737	635	278,822	286,830	1,621	2,071	131	1,451	......	193	424	222	2,176	3,937	280,998	290,767
Rajshahye	93	126	14,928	15,806	71,877	69,341	314	342	87,212	85,615	330	1,325	116	1,882	......	1,035	......	......	446	4,302	87,658	89,917
Dacca	402	565	31,166	34,993	161,423	172,326	871	1,008	193,862	208,892	14,278	12,318	40	3,221	......	20,802	......	108	19,691	36,449	213,553	245,341
Chittagong	39	45	10,951	11,758	119,918	113,123	697	629	131,605	125,555	3,751	2,812	1,909	5,041	......	8,511	5,373	720	6,338	17,084	137,943	142,639
Patna	245	397	15,333	16,738	112,225	124,252	335	455	123,138	141,753	6,861	8,167	2,400	6,781	......	1,006	678	1,037	10,475	16,991	133,613	158,748
Bhagulpore	......	17	6,692	7,061	70,880	74,542	91	70	77,663	81,690	685	2,002	450	5,608	......	273	1,214	164	2,848	8,047	80,511	89,737
Chota Nagpore	......	......	3,974	4,271	46,648	48,235	326	204	50,948	52,710	270	322	17	604	......	13	1,713	20	637	959	51,585	53,669
Orissa	60	73	4,918	5,183	116,433	115,519	247	341	121,658	121,116	1,024	1,064	38	4,378	......	23	350	20	1,062	5,485	122,720	126,601
Orissa Tributary Mehals	......	......	815	843	14,846	14,793	15	15	15,676	15,651	76	56	......	875	......	......	......	37	95	968	15,771	16,619
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians throughout the year.	......	......	5,598	5,853	793	688	......	......	6,391	6,541	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	......	......	......	6,391	6,541
Total ...	(a) 4,611	(a) 5,990	(b) 184,319	(b) 196,694	(b) 1,132,286	(b) 1,148,410	5,378	5,195	1,316,594	1,355,289	30,122	31,140	5,492	30,309	......	32,773	9,894	2,434	45,508	96,656	1,362,102	1,451,945

(a) Includes pupils of Colleges for Law, Medicine and Engineering.
(b) Ditto in girls' schools.

There was an increase in the number of pupils in every Division, including Calcutta. The greatest increase is found in the Dacca and Patna Divisions.

IA.—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

14. Under the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 24th October 1885, a separate section of the Annual Report on Education is to be devoted to an account of the measures that have been adopted during the year for carrying out the recommendations of the Education Commission. They are accordingly summarised in the following paragraphs.

15. *Indigenous Schools.*—These are considered in Section XI of the report. Elementary schools of this class, when brought in contact with the Department, gradually improve their status and are finally absorbed in the departmental system. Indigenous schools of a higher order include Sanskrit tols, and maktabs for teaching Persian and Arabic. The Sanskrit Title Examination is gaining in popularity. A spontaneous movement in Behar resulted in the formation of a Committee, styled the *Behar Sanjivani*; its object being to promote the study of Sanskrit by holding an intermediate examination, and thus gradually to bring the standard up to that of the Sanskrit Title Examination. A grant of Rs. 500 a year has been sanctioned by Government in aid of the project. The *Dacca Saraswat Samaj*, which is also an independent organisation, having for its object the improvement of Sanskrit tols by means of examinations and by conferring titles, receives a similar annual subsidy of Rs. 500 from Government. The grant of Rs. 150 hitherto given to the Sanskrit tols of Nuddea has since the close of the year been raised to Rs. 200 a month. During the year under report there were 1,710 Mahomedan maktabs, and 1,300 Sanskrit tols known to the Department, against 1,723 maktabs and 935 tols in 1886-87. There were also 2,635 Koran schools now separately returned for the first time.

16. *Primary Education.*—The general control over primary education in extra-urban tracts has been vested in the Boards that have been established in 38 districts of Bengal under the Local Self-Government Act. The great bulk of the primary schools in Bengal have hitherto been and still are rewarded according to the results of examination, though a marked tendency is now being shown by the Boards to revert more largely to the system of stipends. Additional grants were sanctioned for the special encouragement of primary education among aboriginal races in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and in the district of Singbhoom; but it has not yet been found possible to increase to any material extent the total Government assignment for the improvement of primary education, the anticipations of the Government to that effect in 1884 having so far proved groundless. The recommendation of the Education Commission, that aided primary schools should invariably be inspected *in situ*, is in practical operation throughout Bengal; and each aided primary school is now visited at least twice a year—if not by a Sub-Inspector, at any rate by an inspecting pundit or similar subordinate officer. The number of schools is often far too great to enable each to receive the visit of a Sub-Inspector even once a year. When, for example, as in four of the sub-divisions of Orissa districts, a Sub-Inspector has more than 1,000 schools under his so-called supervision, any such attempt must of course be abandoned; and the same may be said, though less strongly, of the Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions.

The connected recommendation, that examinations be conducted as far as possible *in situ*, is less easy of attainment, though it is carried out in the districts of the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions. It is essential that the reward examinations (as distinguished from inspectional examinations) should all be held about the same time, namely in the cold weather; and that condition would generally require the assembling together of schools at fixed centres—a practice which has many obvious advantages, provided it does not supersede the local inspection of schools at intervals during the year. The central examinations throughout Bengal are held partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by printed questions, which are the same for all schools of the same class in a district.

17. *Secondary Education.*—The bifurcation of the curriculum in the upper classes of high schools—one course leading to the University Entrance examination, and the other intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits—has not been generally carried into effect, though some steps

GENERAL SUMMARY.

have been taken in this direction. After prolonged discussion, the University of Calcutta has prescribed Huxley's Introductory Science Primer for the Entrance examination as an introduction to Physical Geography, while drawing has been sanctioned as an optional subject, success in which is to be noted on a candidate's certificate. The recommendations of the Commission that public scholarships be open to all schools alike and be tenable at any approved institution have been in force in Bengal for a long time. The recommendation that holders of middle scholarships reading in high schools should not be exempted from payment of the ordinary fees has not been carried out, as it was found upon inquiry that no complaint or objection had ever been raised to the practice by managers of private schools in Bengal. The Commission also recognised the principle of allowing a certain proportion of students, recommended by poverty and merit, to read free in Government as well as in aided schools; and a beginning in this direction has now been made, though it is at present confined within very narrow limits.

18. *Hostels.*—The establishment of boarding-houses attached to high schools is encouraged by the grant of a capitation allowance to the Superintendents from provincial revenues. Hostels have also been opened in connexion with a certain number of private schools and colleges; and the benefits of these institutions are now very widely recognised. The Eden Hostel building for Hindu students is now complete and ready for occupation, the Government of Bengal having recently supplemented the funds of the Committee by a grant of Rs. 10,000 in addition to the original gift of the site. The public subscriptions amounted to Rs. 58,000. Proposals for increased boarding accommodation for the students of the Calcutta Madrassa have lately been sanctioned by Government.

19. *Collegiate Education.*—The establishment of a private college at Bhagulpore, called the Tej Narayan Jubilee College, and of the aided Victoria College at Narail in the Jessore district, was noticed in the last report. The offer made by the late Babu Joykissen Mukerjea of Uttarpara to establish college classes in connexion with the Uttarpara school has been accepted; the management of the school being at the same time made over to a local committee. The Berhampore and Midnapore colleges with their collegiate schools have been made over to the Maharani Sarnamayi, C.I., and to the Midnapore Municipality respectively, together with the endowments, buildings, furniture, and libraries connected therewith. In each case the interests of the teachers transferred with the institutions have been adequately safe-guarded. The Krishnagar Municipality was asked to take over the Krishnagar College and collegiate school with a grant-in-aid from Government; but that body having declined to accept the charge, the question of transferring the college to public management is now in abeyance. Meanwhile measures have been taken to diminish the cost of the college to Government by opening classes for teaching the A or literature course for the B. A. degree—an arrangement that is likely to attract more students. The Chittagong College is maintained at so small a cost that the question of its abolition has been deferred for the present. The Government expenditure on this college in 1887-88 was Rs. 2,281.

20. *Internal Administration of the Department.*—Since the date of the Education Commission four conferences have been held—two of officers in the Education Department, and two of such officers with managers of aided and unaided institutions. The last of these was held in 1887 to consider several important questions, including the revision of the grant-in-aid and transfer rules, and the further encouragement of female education. The recommendations made by the Conference on these points were accepted with slight modifications by Government, and were carried out during the year under report. The transfer rules have been found quite efficacious in checking the practice of roving from school to school, and in giving the teachers full control over their pupils in that respect; indeed, the complaint now is that the rules give the schoolmaster too much power. The recommendations of the Education Commission with regard to the raising of fees in Government high schools were carried into effect from October 1887, when the minimum standard rates recommended by the Conference held at Darjeeling in 1886, and approved by Government in the Resolution of the 16th July 1887, were enforced. Higher rates of fees are also insisted on whenever proposals

are made for increasing the accommodation in zillah schools; the object being to encourage the establishment of schools under private management with lower rates of fees. The majority of the Sub-Inspectors have been placed under District Boards in the 38 districts of Bengal in which the Local Self-Government Act has come into operation, and the question of an increase in the number of Sub-Inspectors now rests to some extent with those bodies. Any improvement in the branches of revenue transferred to them will remain at their credit; and with the surplus income thus derived the Boards will be able to meet further requirements. The recommendation that native gentlemen of approved merit be more generally appointed as Inspectors of Schools has again been acted upon on the occasion of the appointment of Babu Dina Nath Sen as Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, during the absence of Mr. Pope on furlough. The Central Text-book Committee have at length submitted their list of text-books for middle schools, in those districts the vernacular of which is Bengali. The list is now undergoing examination by the inspecting officers. GENERAL SUMMARY.

21. *Special Instruction.*—The establishment of guru-training classes in connection with middle schools has been very successful. The grant of Rs. 6,000, originally sanctioned by Government for carrying out the scheme, having been found inadequate, it has since been increased to Rs. 9,000. The total number of gurus under training in middle schools was returned at 540, against 299 in the preceding year. The C. M. S. Normal School at Krishnagar competed for the first time for vernacular mastership certificates, and three out of six candidates passed the examination.

22. *Female Education.*—Government has sanctioned the creation of special scholarships, to be awarded to girls in Calcutta and its neighbourhood on the result of examinations to be held under the revised standards drawn up at the last conference of school managers. The levy of fees in girls' schools is not insisted on, and grant-in-aid girls' schools have not been made over to District Boards. More liberal grants are given to training schools for mistresses; and associations for the promotion of female education are encouraged by means of money-grants from public funds. Grants are also given to the zenana agencies in Calcutta and the suburbs, and in other educational centres. The appointment of two more Inspectresses of Schools, recommended by the Conference of 1887, has been postpond on financial grounds.

23. *External Relations of the Department.*—The revised grant-in-aid rules now in force in the Department embody the most important recommendations of the Education Commission on the subject. Schools in backward places, as well as those for aborigines and low castes and for girls, are more favourably dealt with than others. Teachers in non-Government schools are admitted to the vernacular mastership examinations. As many as 57 presented themselves at the examination held in April 1888, and of these 23 passed. The privilege of receiving Mahomedan students on payment of two-thirds of their fees from the Mohsin Fund has been extended to colleges under private management in Calcutta and the suburbs.

24. *Special Classes.*—Exceptional facilities for pursuing a University career were given to Mahomedan students by the creation of 20 special junior scholarships of the value of Rs. 7 each, and of an equal number of senior scholarships—ten of Rs. 10 a month each, and ten of Rs. 7 a month each; all confined to Mahomedans. The latter will be awarded for the first time on the result of the F. A. examination in 1889. Eight junior, five senior, and two graduate scholarships for Mahomedans have also been created from the Mohsin Fund. The amalgamation of the college classes of the Calcutta Madrassa with the Presidency College, which was carried into effect shortly after the close of the year, has also set free funds for the improvement of the hostel attached to the Madrassa, and for the creation of three graduate scholarships of Rs. 20 each for Madrassa students passing the B.A. examination with honours. The proposal to appoint two Mahomedan Assistant Inspectors is still in abeyance. Reference has already been made to the measures taken for the education of Sonthal and Kol pupils.

25. *Transfer of Schools to Local Bodies.*—Reference has already been made to the transfer to local management of the Berhampore and Midnapore colleges, and more recently of the Uttarpara school. On the formation of

GENERAL SUMMARY.

District Boards under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, the control over Government middle and primary schools situated in extra-urban tracts has been transferred to those bodies. Grant-in-aid middle schools for boys, and primary schools lying outside the limits of municipalities and cantonments, have also been placed under them. These bodies have been in active charge of educational duties during the year under report. A year's working of the rules framed under the Act has brought to light certain defects, and revised rules for the guidance of District and Local Boards are under consideration.

26. *Finance.*—The Government of Bengal accepted the recommendation of the Education Commission that the charges for grants to primary and secondary schools should increase by a fixed proportion from year to year, but the wishes of the Government have been virtually frustrated by financial pressure. The educational grant for Bengal stood at Rs. 33,93,000 in 1884-85. It was reduced to Rs. 33,07,000 in 1885-86. The revised grant for 1886-87 was Rs. 34,20,000, and that for 1887-88 was Rs. 33,90,000, including the assignments made to District Boards, which, as before explained, were calculated on the actuals of 1885-86.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

27. From the 7th May to the 19th September 1887 I was absent on deputation, under the orders of the Government of India, for the purpose of writing a review of the progress of education in India since the date of the Education Commission's report. During that time Mr. C. H. Tawney acted as Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. C. B. Clarke, F.R.S., retired from the service in June 1887, on the expiration of his furlough; and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukharji Bahadur was confirmed in the office of Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle. Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar acted as Inspector of the Presidency Circle from the 5th October to the 19th December 1887, during the absence of Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukharji Bahadur on privilege leave, and Babu Mati Lal Maitra, Deputy Inspector of Schools, 24-Pergunnahs, officiated as Assistant Inspector. Babu Dina Nath Sen, Assistant Inspector of the Dacca Division, acted as Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle for three months from the 15th November 1887, during the absence of Mr. G. Bellett on privilege leave. Babu Kailas Chandra Sen, Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division, acted for Babu Dina Nath Sen at Dacca, making over charge of his office to Babu Kumad Bandhu Bose, Deputy Inspector of Chittagong. Dr. C. A. Martin held charge of the Eastern Circle from the beginning of the year to the 18th March 1888, when he was transferred to the Behar Circle to relieve Mr. J. V. Pope, on furlough, Babu Dina Nath Sen being appointed to act as Inspector of the Eastern Circle. On the 5th December 1887, Mr. E. R. Tiery, Assistant Inspector of the Patna Division, was transferred to the head-mastership of the Nawab's Madrassa at Moorshedabad, and Mr. J. Reuther of that institution was appointed to succeed him.

28. The following statement shows the amount of inspection work done by the Inspectors of Schools, including the Joint and Assistant Inspectors :—

Statement of work done by Inspectors of Schools and their Assistants during the year 1887-88.

Name of Officer.	Days on tour.	Schools visited.
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukharji Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle*	87	126
Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, from 5th October to 19th December 1887 ...	40	76
Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division	82	168
Babu Mati Lal Maitra, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, from 5th October to 19th December 1887 ...	49	72
Babu Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore Division	131	206
Babu Brahma Mohan Mallick, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle	121	145
Babu Beni Madhab Day, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division	90	90

* Was on privilege leave from 5th October to 19th December 1887, and Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar officiated for him.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Name of Officer.	Days on tour.	Schools visited.
Babu Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division	195	174
Dr. C. A. Martin, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from 1st April 1887 to 18th March 1888	151	262
Babu Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from 19th to 31st March 1888	......	......
Babu Dina Nath Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, from 1st April to 25th November 1887, and from 5th to 18th March 1888	75	139
Babu Kailas Chandra Sen, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, from 26th November 1887 to 4th March 1888 ...	54	90
Babu Kailas Chandra Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 1st April to 19th November 1887 and from 5th to 31st March 1888	107	203
Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 2nd November 1887 to 4th March 1888	81	132
Mr. G. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, from 1st April to 14th November 1887,* and from 18th February to 31st March 1888	112	123
Babu Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, from 26th November to 14th February 1887 ...	38	39
Mr. John Van Someren Pope, Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle ...	223	208
Mr. E. R. T. Tiery, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, from 1st April to 5th December 1887†	65	60
Mr. J. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, from 12th December 1887 to 31st March 1888	80	73
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore Division	172‡	175
Mr. A. M. Nash, Inspector of European Schools	74	78
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Assistant Inspector of European Schools ...	64	131

* Was on privilege leave for three months from 15th November 1887.
† Transferred to the Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrassa as head-master, *vice* Mr. J. Reuther.
‡ Exclusive of seven days spent in the Inspector's office at Bankipore.

The outturn of work is satisfactory, except in the case of Babu Beni Madhab Day, Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division, who was on tour for only 90 days in the year, owing to indifferent health. As explained in previous reports, the Inspector of the Presidency Circle has to discharge various duties at head-quarters in addition to the ordinary work devolving on an Inspector of Schools.

The Finance Committee expressed the opinion that inspection in the higher grades was overdone in Bengal, and recommended that the staff of Inspectors and their Assistants should be reduced until there was only one superior inspecting officer in each of the nine divisions. In accordance with this recommendation, the vacancies caused by the death of Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Assistant Inspector of Rajshahye, and by the appointment of Babu Dina Nath Sen to officiate as Inspector of the Eastern Circle, were not filled up. The latter officer refers to the increase of correspondence that has resulted from the creation of District Boards, and expresses the opinion that if the appointment of an Assistant Inspector for Dacca be withheld, he is likely to be considerably hampered in his duties. Nor is the Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle any better satisfied with the existing arrangement, which seems, all things considered, to be of doubtful value.

29. The following table shows the work done by the Deputy Inspectors :—

Statement of Work done by Deputy Inspectors of Schools during the year 1887-88.

Districts.		Days on tour.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan	155	188	101	122	There is an additional Deputy Inspector for secondary schools in Burdwan, whose work is not shown in this statement.
	Bankoora	163	469	110	77	
	Beerbhoom	184	234	85	38	
	Midnapore	166	295	95	88	
	Hooghly	201	343	150	105	
	Howrah	75	141	53	51	
	Average for the Division ...	157	278	99	80	
	Calcutta	126	230	17	260	
Presidency Division	24-Pergunnahs	179	277	128	164	
	Nuddea	159	282	125	88	
	Jessore	150	230	101	78	
	Khoolna	175	240	126	79	
	Moorshedabad	190	398	102	58	
	Average for the Division ...	170	287	116	93	

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Districts.		Days on tour.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Rajshahye Division	Dinagepore	153	154	79	30	
	Rajshahye	150	312	53	29	
	Rungpore	195	262	129	66	
	Pubna	230	463	147	56	
	Bogra	158	238	105	29	
	Darjeeling	Was on special duty throughout the year.				
	Julpigoree	152	254	92	33	Also in charge of the Terai portion of the Darjeeling district.
	Average for the Division	173	261	106	38	
Dacca Division	Dacca	167	327	150	159	
	Furreedpore	227	387	150	97	
	Mymensingh	170	350	167	94	
	Backergunge	178	412	159	91	
	Average for the Division	185	369	156	110	
Chittagong Division	Chittagong	142	251	92	49	
	Noakholly	164	346	91	33	
	Tipperah	174	426	172	83	
	Average for the Division	160	341	118	55	
Patna Division	Patna	265	333	44	22*	* Excluding High English schools which are not under the inspection of Deputy Inspectors in Behar.
	Gya	216	370	61	20*	
	Shahabad	199	252	64	42*	
	Sarun	203	213	46	22*	
	Chumparun	181	269	48	22*	
	Mozufferpore	201	249	42	16*	
	Durbhunga	194	185	50	19*	
	Average for the Division	208	253	50	23	
Bhagulpore Division	Monghyr	226	335	65	15*	
	Bhagulpore	176	220	54	14*	
	Purneah	215	229	38	11*	
	Maldah	147	151	65	22*	
	Sonthal Porgunnahs	199	149	46	17*	
	Average for the Division	192	217	53	16	
Orissa Division	Cuttack	180	292	94	35	
	Pooree	172	218	50	19	
	Balasore	154	205	47	26	
	Average for the Division	169	238	64	27	
Chota Nagpore Division	Hazaribagh	164	301	40	13	
	Lohardugga	194	334	32	12	
	Manbhoom	225	328	75	20	
	Singbhoom	169	406	43	9	
	Average for the Division	188	372	48	14	

The prescribed minimum of 150 days to be spent on tour has been attained in the case of all but four officers—the Deputy Inspectors of Calcutta, Howrah, Chittagong and Maldah. The Deputy Inspector of Calcutta has many responsible duties in connexion with the departmental examinations. The cases of the others will be noticed in the next paragraph.

30. In the Burdwan Division the Deputy Inspector of Howrah has a record of only 75 days on tour, which he attributes to "uncontrollable circumstances." He has been called upon to explain what they were. In every other district the limit of 150 days has been surpassed, although the average duration of tour has fallen from 168 to 157 days. Babu Bhuban Mohun Neogi, the Deputy Inspector of Hooghly, continues to head the list for activity, and Babu Hara Mohan Bhuttacharjea of Beerbhoom occupies the second place in this division.

The limit of 150 days has been exceeded by four Deputy Inspectors in the Presidency Division, and just reached by the Deputy Inspector of

Jessore. The average number of days on tour declined from 181 to 170, owing, it is stated, to the additional duties which devolved on Deputy Inspectors upon the introduction of the Local Self-Government Act, and also to the withdrawal of the clerical assistance which they used to receive from the Education clerks of District Committees. As in the preceding year, Babu Phani Bhusan Bose of Moorshedabad was on tour for a longer period than any other officer of the division, and visited the largest number of schools, though he omitted to see two of his secondary schools during the year.

In the Rajshahye Division the average duration of tour has declined from 184 to 173 days. Babu Uma Prasad De of Pubna has shown commendable activity, having been on tour for 230 days and having visited 463 schools. Pubna is, however, a district in which it is possible to make journeys by boat all the year round. The small number of schools visited by the Deputy Inspector of Dinagepore is insufficiently explained by the fact that the schools are scattered. In previous years this difficulty has not been felt.

The average length of tour of Deputy Inspectors in the Dacca Division has risen from 147 to 185 days; Babu Bidyadhur Das of Furreedpore having spent 227 days on tour, and all the other officers having exceeded the prescribed limit of 150 days. The largest number of visits to secondary schools was made by the Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh, and the largest total number of schools was visited by the Deputy Inspector of Backergunge.

In the Chittagong Division the average length of tour increased from 144 days to 160. The limit of 150 days has been exceeded by the Deputy Inspectors of Tipperah and Noakholly, and would have been exceeded by the Deputy Inspector of Chittagong also, had not the district been without a Deputy Inspector for more than a month during the absence on deputation of Babu Kumad Bandhu Bose.

In the Patna Division the average duration of tour has increased from 197 to 208 days, all the officers having exceeded the prescribed minimum of 150 days. Babu Bhagwan Prasad of Patna heads the list this year with 265 days on tour and 333 visits *in situ* to schools. Babu Sajiwan Lal holds the next place with 242 days and 330 visits to schools.

In the Bhagulpore Division the average number of days on tour declined from 194 to 192. Two of the officers, however, had a record of more than 200 days, while the Deputy Inspector of Maldah fell short of the prescribed minimum by three days. There was a change of officers in this last district, which may probably account for the result, though the present Deputy Inspector, Babu Mohim Chundra Chatterjea, refers to duties connected with sub-committees of the District Board as having some bearing on the short outturn of work.

In Orissa the limit was exceeded by each of the three officers, though Babu Bhagabati Charan Sen did not show sufficient activity on his transfer from Pooree to the more advanced district of Balasore. The Chota Nagpore officers all exceeded the prescribed limit, Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., of Manbhoom, heading the list with 225 days on tour. The largest number of visits to schools is, however, returned from Singbhoom.

31. Thus there is no very clear indication of the result of recent changes on the work of Deputy Inspectors. They have much new and responsible duty to discharge in advising District Boards, while at the same time they have lost the services of the Education clerks who formerly assisted them in office work. From these causes it was confidently predicted that their inspection work would suffer through their being unduly confined to head-quarters. In the most advanced divisions—Presidency and Burdwan—this has turned out to be the case. But in Eastern Bengal and in Behar no such result has shown itself. It will not be forgotten that while the duties of these officers have in one direction increased, in another they have declined owing to the transfer of direct educational work to the Board; and it is probable that the balance of these changes operates differently in different districts. There is no doubt, however, that it is a serious drawback to his efficiency that he should be kept at head-quarters doing the work of a clerk; and though the Government has not found itself able to afford the necessary relief, complaints on this subject are loud and continuous.

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32. The following table shows the amount of work done by the Sub-Inspectors of each district taken together, and the average for each division :—

Statement of Work done by Sub-Inspectors of Schools during the year 1887-88.

Districts.		Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Days on tour.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan	5	1,243	2,232	1,488	
	Bankurah	4	801	2,038	1,373	
	Beerbhoom	3	696	1,355	750	
	Midnapore	10	2,234	4,943	4,817	
	Hooghly	4	913	1,757	1,812	
	Howrah	2	334	453	735	
Average for the Division—28 officers ...		......	222	456	392	
Presidency Division	24-Pergunnahs	8	1,829	3,430	1,971	
	Nuddea	6	1,308	2,603	8[illegible]5	
	Jessore	6	1,168	2,110	1,133	
	Khoolna	4	900	1,750	1,245	
	Moorshedabad	4	809	1,745	811	
Average for the Division—28 officers ...		......	214	415	213	
Calcutta		1	171	491	200	
Rajshahye Division	Dinagepore	6	1,313	2,118	797	
	Rajshahye	3	624	907	407	
	Rungpore	5	932	1,190	964	
	Pubna	4	811	1,560	566	
	Bogra	2	380	656	391	
	Darjeeling	1*	17.	310	33	* Exclusive of one Sub-Inspector on special duty.
	Julpigoree	2	470†	822†	236	† Inclusive of the work done by the Education clerk for two months only.
Average for the Division—23 officers ...		... ..	204	329	147	
Dacca Division ...	Dacca	6	1,476	2,339	4,243	
	Furreedpur	4	906	1,793	1,928	
	Mymensingh	6	1,171	2,228	2,044	
	Backergunge	5	1,249	3,004	2,581	
Average for the Division—21 officers ...		... ..	229	446	514	
Chittagong Division ...	Chittagong	4	668	833	1,323	
	Noakholly	3	611	1,042	1,843	
	Tipperah	5	839	1,406	2,738	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	½‡	138	44	19	‡ For six months only.
Average for the Division—12½ officers ...		......	180	266	474	
Patna Division ...	Patna	4	810	1,551	3,982	
	Gya	4	1,038	1,847	1,126	
	Shahabad	4	877	1,636	933	
	Sarun	4	934	2,164	2,428	
	Chumparun	2	372	617	1,055	
	Mozufferpore	4	849	1,328	1,209	
	Durbhunga	3	656	1,288	589	
Average for the Division—25 officers ...		......	221	417	453	
Bhagulpore Division	Monghyr	3	682	1,192	1,317	
	Bhagulpore	4	907	1,200	1,408	
	Purneah	4	757	1,273	1,094	
	Maldah	2	376	620	838	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	1,210	1,203	716	
Average for the Division—19 officers ...		......	207	288	259	
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack	5	1,105	2,936	4,464	
	Pooree	2	453	845	1,712	
	Balasore	3	697	1,091	2,072	
	Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	5	1,086	1,001	1,255	
Average for the Division—15 officers ...		......	223	391	683	
Chota Nagpore Division ...	Hazaribagh	3§	462	1,028	447	§ Including Education clerk.
	Lohardugga	4	854	1,292	508	
	Singbhoom	2	504	1,289	297	
	Manbhoom	4§	629	1,110	533	
Average for the Division—13 officers ...		......	188	363	137	

Most of the Sub-Inspectors have been placed under the orders of the District Boards. The only exceptional cases are those of 21 officers (including two education clerks) employed in Calcutta, Chota Nagpore, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Darjeeling, in which tracts the Bengal Local Self-Government Act has not come into operation, and of 25 other Sub-Inspectors who were retained under the Department for the inspection of non-board schools in certain districts. Of these last seven are in the Presidency Division, six in Behar, seven in the Eastern, and five in the Western Circle. It will probably be found convenient to place most, if not all, of the Sub-Inspectors under District Boards, in order to secure a fair distribution of work among the whole staff of officers.

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33. The following Sub-Inspectors fell short of the prescribed minimum of 200 days on tour. They number 25 out of a total of 184 officers. Notice is not taken of those cases in which failure to obtain the minimum is sufficiently explained either by a change of officers or by absence on leave :—

Division.	Name of officer.	Board or Departmental.	District.	Number of days on tour.
Burdwan	Mohesh Chandra Chatterjea (Additional Deputy Inspector).	Departmental	Burdwan	147 (11 months).
	Braja Ballabh Mitra	Board	Ditto	139 (9 ").
	Durga Das Ghosh	Do.	Midnapore	199
	Raj Kumar Bose	Do.	Howrah	104
	Hara Mohan Roy	Do.	Bankura	154 (10½ ").
Presidency	Madhu Sudan Sarkar	Do.	Jessore	170
	Hari Charan Mookerjea	Do.	Ditto	183
	Jogendra Nath Banerjea	Do.	Ditto	187
Rajshahye	Raj Kumar Chakravarti	Do.	Julpigori	193
	Hari Har Mitra	Do.	Rungpore	196
	Damodar Prasad Sarkar	Departmental	Darjeeling Terai	171
Dacca	Sarada Kanta Sen	Ditto	Dacca	199
	Prasanna Kumar Sen	Board	Furreedpore	178
Chittagong	Farak Ahmed	Do.	Chittagong	190
	Hara Nath Deb	Do.	Tipperah	169 (11 ").
Patna	Nursing Behari	Do.	Shahabad	177 (10½ ").
	Kasim Uddin	Do.	Sarun	197
	Prayag Dutt	Departmental	Mozufferpore	177
	Naga Ram	Board	Ditto	126 (8 ").
Bhagulpore	Sarada Prasad Ghose	Do.	Purneah	119 (11 ").
	Radha Krishna Sarkhel	Do.	Maldah	161 (9½ ").
	Jogeshwar Mookerjea	Departmental	Sonthal Perghs.	161 (10½ ").
	Annada Prasad Chatterjea	Ditto	Ditto	138 (9 ").
Chota Nagpore	Sital Chandra Chatterjea	Ditto	Manbhoom	198 (11 ").
Orissa	Bhagabati Charan Das	Board	Cuttack	195.

In some of these cases satisfactory explanations of the short outturn of work have been furnished; in others the officers have been warned or penalties have been inflicted. It is worth observing that three Board Sub-Inspectors in the single district of Jessore came under unfavourable comment; and the Inspector complains that the Board took no notice of their laxity even after its attention had been called to it.

34. The following officers are specially noticeable for their activity. In every case the Sub-Inspector has either been on tour more than 250 days or has visited *in situ* more than 600 schools :—

Division.	Name of officer.	Board or Department.	District.	Days on tour.	Schools visited.
Burdwan	Rasik Lal Das	Board	Burdwan	285	459
	Lal Mohan Bidyanidhi	Do.	Ditto	248	637
	Sital Prasad Dutt	Do.	Midnapore	244	815
	Romanath Ghosh	Do.	Ditto	263	608
	Syama Charan Sen	Do.	Ditto	223	608
	Giris Chandra Som	Do.	Beerbhoom	269	447
Presidency	Gopal Chandra Chatterjea	Do.	24-Pergunnahs	280	473
	Nobin Chandra Kar	Departmental	Khoolna	268	420
	Arun Chandra Ganguli	Board	Moorshedabad	262	694
Rajshahye	Krishna Gopal Chatterjea	Do.	Julpigori	257	507
Dacca	Raj Kumar Das	Do.	Dacca	287	434
	Umes Chandra Das Gupta	Do.	Backergunge	283	627
	Kali Kisor Som	Do.	Ditto	266	706
Patna	Sitaram Chandra	Do.	Gya	258	497
	Bhairab Sahai	Do.	Do.	283	520
	Chhedi Lal	Do.	Do.	276	508
Bhagulpore	Giribardhari Lal	Do.	Bhagulpore	268	347
Chota Nagpore	Pran Krishna Banerjea	Departmental	Singbhum	263	657
	Siv Sankar Lal	Ditto	Ditto	228	678
Orissa	Dwarkanath Ghosh	Board	Balasore	256	333
	Chandranath Palit	Do.	Cuttack	200	743

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These officers, I have stated, are specially noticeable for their activity, but it does not follow that activity is in every case synonymous with efficient inspection. When, for example, 815 schools are visited in a tour of 244 days, or still more conspicuously, 743 schools in 200 days, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the time of these officers would have been better employed if they had given more time to the examination of each school, and had not aimed at rushing through three or four schools in a day. Energy and activity are among the highest merits of an inspecting officer, but it has repeatedly been pointed out that they can be overdone. Thoroughly satisfactory work can be secured without rising to such extravagant figures as those just noticed; and I should be inclined to say that, exceptionally favourable circumstances apart, the most useful work would be done by an officer who was on tour for something like 250 days in the year and inspected something like 500 schools in that time. At the same time it should be remembered that an officer may make a good show of schools inspected, when the number of schools actually visited by him is but small. An instance may be given from the Bhudruck subdivision of Balasore, where the Sub-Inspector has 945 schools under him. Of these he visited 55 more than once, 100 once, and 753 not at all. As he paid altogether 333 visits to schools, it follows that the 55 schools which he specially favoured received more than four visits each—a distribution which cannot be commended, and which, in the interests of the 753 neglected schools, appears to deserve the careful attention of the District Board.

35. The effect of the 20-mile rule on the journeys of Sub-Inspectors has been much canvassed; and the rule has been freely condemned both by inspecting officers and by District Boards. Up to the time of the introduction of that rule, the efforts of the Department had been directed against hasty and inefficient inspection. With one school to every three square miles throughout Bengal, it was obvious that if schools were to be visited in succession and carefully inspected, each day's journey must be a short one. The Department had finally succeeded in impressing on inspecting officers the necessity, under ordinary conditions, of visiting only two, or at the outside three, schools in a day, and of limiting their day's journey to 10, 12, or 15 miles. The 20-mile rule gave a serious shock to the habits thus formed. It then became the clear interest of each inspecting officer, if he would avoid loss, to extend his day's journey beyond that limit and so gain the benefit of mileage-rates. Thus in six divisions out of nine there is an increase both in the number of miles covered and in the number of schools seen; that is to say, in the words of the Presidency Inspector, the inspection has become "hurried and careless." In the Presidency Division, indeed, though fewer schools have been visited than in the previous year, more miles have been got over and larger travelling allowances drawn. Again, in the Burdwan Division, though the Sub-Inspectors were on tour for more days in the year, they visited fewer schools in that time. It is to be feared that, as in the previous case, the explanation is that schools were passed by *en route*, in order that 20 miles might be covered before the day was out. In the Chittagong Division, where again, though travelling bills have increased, there is a reduction both in the number of days on tour and in that of schools visited, a different explanation is given. The withdrawal of the clerical assistance formerly afforded to Deputy Inspectors by the Education Clerk of the District Committee, has thrown the burden of clerical duties not only on the Deputy Inspector, but also on the Sudder Sub-Inspector, whose aid the former invokes. The evil resulting from this arrangement is two-fold: in the first place, it reduces the efficiency of these officers by employing them on the inferior duties of a clerk when they ought to be inspecting; in the second, it entails additional cost in the shape of increased travelling allowance necessitated by frequent returns to head-quarters. On these grounds it is urged that it would be an economical measure for Government to sanction a clerk on Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a month for each Deputy Inspector. The saving may possibly be disputed, but there is little doubt as to the increase of efficiency that would result; and on that point all inspecting officers are agreed. It should be thoroughly understood that the orders of Government requiring the Magistrate to give the Deputy Inspector what clerical assistance he needs, are a dead letter; and this fact has already been brought to the notice of Government.

36. The work done by the chief gurus and inspecting pundits is shown in the following statement:— CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

DIVISION.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits to schools.
Presidency	182	27,415
Calcutta	2	1,024
Burdwan	308	73,192
Rajshahye	60	19,027
Dacca	61	32,311
Chittagong	46	22,932
Patna	122	41,981
Bhagulpore	100	20,180
Chota Nagpore	14	4,006
Orissa	92	47,258
Orissa Tributary Mehals	11	1,951
Total ...	998	291,277

37. It will be remembered that a chief guru is a teacher, selected as being a man of influence in his neighbourhood, who has a school of his own to look after, and who visits other schools within easy reach. He is also the medium by which orders and notices are conveyed from the Department to the schools; and for these services he receives two or three or four rupees a month in addition to his earnings as a teacher. An inspecting pundit has no school of his own; he is an officer subordinate to the Sub-Inspector, inspects schools over a much larger area than a chief guru, and receives pay and travelling allowance amounting to about Rs. 20 a month or more. In previous reports I have advocated the employment of chief gurus in preference to inspecting pundits, as being cheaper and as likely to prove a more searching and efficient agency of subordinate inspection. At the same time I have contended that a final settlement of the question must be left to fuller experience. That experience has now been gained, and I am bound to say that the balance of opinion is strongly and incontestably in favour of the system of inspecting pundits, though some doubtful notes are still heard. In the 24-Pergunnahs, out of 75 chief gurus, the number of those that sent up pupils of their own to the upper primary or middle scholarship examinations fell from 41 to 35—an indication that their own schools are being neglected. Chief gurus are no longer employed in the Moorshedabad district; nor, except in the Ranaghat sub-division, in Nuddea. Of the Burdwan Division the Inspector remarks, after quoting the number of visits paid to schools:—"There is nothing in these figures to show that the chief gurus neglected their own pathsalas by inspecting too many primary schools." So in Bankoora there are still 100 chief gurus to four inspecting pundits, and in Midnapore 68 chief gurus. But the Deputy Inspectors of Hooghly, Howrah, and Burdwan "condemn the chief gurus as a class as utterly useless, their inspections having no value and bearing no fruit in that way. Most of them, however, admit that these men are very useful in various other ways, such as collection of returns and the like." In the Rajshahye Division the Inspector writes:—"The unanimous opinion of Deputy Inspectors is in favour of inspecting pundits as compared with chief gurus. The Deputy Inspector of Rangpur declares the chief gurus to be as a class untrustworthy, and both he and the Deputy Inspector of Bogra give instances of the detection of chief gurus in dishonesty. The Deputy Inspector of Dinajpur speaks very strongly of the useful work done by the inspecting pundits in his district, and lays stress on their value in keeping up the interest of the villages in their pathsalas, as well as in starting new ones......... I can only repeat that on this point I am entirely in accord with the Deputy Inspectors. I do not think that any system of payment can be devised which will not be a temptation to a chief guru to scamp his work." The District Boards of Pubna and Rajshahye have also found the chief-guru system a failure, and have replaced it by that of inspecting pundits. In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions there are no chief gurus, and the work of the inspecting pundits has been found satisfactory. In the Patna Division the chief-guru system first took its rise, and for many years it was warmly supported. The Inspector now writes:—"The old order of chief gurus has now passed away from every district in the division excepting only Shahabad; and the great superiority of the new order of circle pundits, which has replaced it, leaves no room for doubt but that the new system of working,

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although attended by extra cost, will fully justify itself." The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagulpore Division writes:—"In Behar money spent on chief gurus is sheer waste;" and he strongly advocates the employment of an adequate number of circle pundits for purposes of inspection. He would, however, still make use of chief gurus, not for inspection, but for the distribution of returns and the collection of notices. The Joint Inspector of Orissa also declares on the whole in favour of inspecting pundits as an auxiliary agency of inspection.

The question is one which will now have to be settled by the District Boards; and so far as can be gathered from the reports, their opinion has already declared itself in the direction indicated above.

38. On the formation of the District Boards under Act III (B.C.) of 1885 the old District Committees of Public Instruction ceased to exist, except in certain non-regulation districts, namely, those of the Chota Nagpore Division, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Darjeeling, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Orissa Tributary Mehals, where the Act has not yet come into operation. Each of the District Committees of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom met twice in the year to consider questions relating to the management of the zillah school and to award lower primary scholarships; and the Manbhoom Committee met five times for the transaction of similar business. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the Committee revised the rules for the encouragement of primary education. The Darjeeling Committee takes an active interest in the zillah school, now of the middle class, and is very anxious to see it raised to the status of a high school. The functions of the Committee are discharged in the Chittagong Hill Tracts by the Deputy Commissioner, and in the Orissa Tributary Mehals by the Superintendent.

39. In reference to the working of the District Boards, the information given in the divisional reports is of a somewhat fragmentary character. This was probably unavoidable at the close of the first complete year of their operations, since the Boards did not all come into existence on the same date, nor did all of them at once assume active charge of educational work. The Bengal Local Self-Government Act was introduced on the 1st October 1886 into sixteen districts, namely, the eleven districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, together with Dacca, Furreedpore, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Patna; though in many of these districts active operations were postponed until the 1st April following. During the year under report the Act was extended to all the regulation districts of the province and to the non-regulation district of Julpaiguri. In some instances, however, as for example in Backergunge and Mymensingh, the Boards did not undertake full charge of their educational duties until nearly the close of the year under report.

40. The educational duties transferred to District Boards included the management of Government primary and middle schools, English and vernacular; the control of the grant-in-aid allotment for middle schools under private management; the control of the grant for primary education, together with the conduct of the annual examinations for rewards and the award of primary scholarships. To enable them to carry out the duties thus devolving on them, the services of nearly all the Sub-Inspectors were transferred to the Boards; 21 officers of this class being alone retained, in as many districts, for the supervision of schools in municipalities and cantonments, which under the Act were excluded from the control of the Boards. The charges for these services were estimated at the amount of the actual expenditure two years before; and expanding sources of revenue, namely pounds and ferries, being at the same time made over, the Government added a lump grant, for educational and all other services together, sufficient to balance the account. The amount of this grant is not hereafter to be reduced, but may be increased; and the Boards will also have the benefit of whatever enhanced revenue their transferred sources of income may bring. The educational demands upon them to be met from any such increase of revenue will be very great for a long time to come. Applications for new grants to middle schools have been very numerous in the last three years, but the Department has been unable to sanction any of them, in the absence of an increased allotment for grants-in-aid. All these applications have been made over to the Boards, in the hope that, partly by savings in the estimate for sanctioned grants, and partly by increasing revenue under other

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heads, money may be found to meet these demands. The grant for aiding primary schools has long been admitted to be inadequate; and by more than one District Board indications have been given of a desire to replace rewards after examination by fixed stipends—a much more costly system, involving large additional demands upon the Board's resources. The staff of Sub-Inspectors is admittedly insufficient for its duties, and will have to be increased as soon as the Board can find the necessary funds There appears also, as before stated, to be a general tendency to substitute the more costly agency of inspecting pundits for chief gurus.

41. The position and duties of inspecting officers of all classes have been greatly altered by the introduction of the Act. The Inspectors have been relieved of the duty of passing the salary and travelling bills of Sub-Inspectors, and the establishment and grant-in-aid bills of middle schools under public and private management respectively. On the other hand, the transfer has involved much correspondence on these points with District Boards, who require detailed explanations where formerly a simple order sufficed. This is no doubt a transient phase. A difficulty of a more permanent character lies in the correspondence resulting from the Inspector's visits to schools under the control of the Boards. In former days when faults were discovered, the Inspector dealt with the matter directly, enforcing the necessary improvement or inflicting a penalty by an order passed on the spot. Henceforward it will be necessary to justify in detail to the District Board the circumstances and grounds of his recommendation.

The Deputy Inspector remains a departmental officer, but with his previous duties very largely modified. He is no longer in administrative charge of all the schools in a district, but only of the few that are retained under the Department. Over schools under the Board he has no direct control, and his functions with regard to them are limited to inspecting and reporting. On the other hand, in those districts in which no departmental Sub-Inspector has been reserved, the Deputy Inspector has undivided charge of schools of every class in municipalities and cantonments, in addition to grant in-aid high schools and girls' schools, which are everywhere retained under departmental control. Again, in every district he has lost the services of the Education clerk, who used formerly to do his clerical work; and this, as already explained, is a serious drawback to his efficiency. It is observable that the Deputy Inspector is not always a member of the District Board. Thus in the Presidency Division, the Deputy Inspectors of Nuddea and Jessore alone are *ex-officio* members of the Board, though proposals were on foot to give a similar position to these officers in the 24-Pergunnahs and Khulna—not, however, in Murshedabad. In the Burdwan Division only three Deputy Inspectors out of six are members. In the Rajshahye Division some Deputy Inspectors are members *ex-officio*, and one is an elected member, while in two districts they have no place on the Boards. As Mr. Bellett points out, there is something to be said both for and against the presence of the Deputy Inspector on the Board. On the one hand, if he is a member, he can give invaluable assistance to the Board, both by way of information and by way of advice, without the delay and inconvenience of correspondence; and as an officer constantly travelling all over the district, he would, it may be supposed, be able to be of service in other matters besides education. On the other hand, there is the danger that by virtue of his superior knowledge he might either have all the Board's educational work thrust upon him to the detriment of his regular duties, or (from a different point of view) be allowed to take command of the whole educational business of the Board, and from that position fight with and defy the Inspector, his superior officer, to the injury of discipline and the complete subversion of local self-government properly understood. But as the Boards, in their incipient stage, seem to require light and leading more than anything else, the balance of advantage would seem to lie on the side of making each Deputy Inspector a member of the Board. If the Deputy Inspector is not a member, he necessarily remains in almost complete ignorance of the working of the Boards and of their dealings with the schools that he has to inspect; and this is not conducive to his efficiency.

The Sub-Inspectors (with the exception of the departmental Sub-Inspector in those districts that possess one) have now become servants of the Board,

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but with their claims to promotion in the graded list carefully safe-guarded. Their duties are much the same as before, except that they have been generally placed in charge of secondary schools, for the supervision of which they are not always fitted, and which were formerly looked after by the Deputy Inspector. Occasional complaints have been made that the Sub-Inspector, as the servant of the Board, is inclined to ignore and oppose the Deputy Inspector, formerly his superior officer. Difficulties of this kind were anticipated, but I am glad to be able to say that they are of rare occurrence. Only one case has been flagrant enough to require official censure; and in that instance the Sub-Inspector was transferred, with the consent of the Board, to a less desirable district. The fact is that the promotion of a Board Sub-Inspector still rests largely upon the good opinion of the Deputy and the Circle Inspector; and the Sub-Inspector knows better than to offend these officers needlessly.

42. The educational work of the Boards is in most districts dealt with in the first instance by educational sub-committees, whose proceedings are afterwards confirmed by the Boards. Another mode of delegation is provided by the appointment of Local Boards, to which District Boards are empowered under the Act to transfer any or all of the duties arising within the Local Board's area, together with adequate funds for the discharge of such duties. Transfers of this kind were gradually carried out during the year in many districts. Thus, in the Presidency Division, educational duties were entrusted to Local Boards from the 1st of April 1887 in Jessore, later in the year in Moorshedabad, and after its close in Nuddea. In the 24-Pergunnahs and Khulna no transfer has yet been made. Similar proposals were sanctioned towards the close of the year for the districts of the Burdwan Division. In the Rajshahye Division, Local Boards appear to have been appointed during the year in the districts of Rajshahye and Pubna only. In the Patna Division, Chumparun is the only district without a Local Board. It is pointed out that Local Boards are necessarily dependent on, and guided by, the local Sub-Inspectors, and that these officers are not always qualified for the virtual control of educational administration, even in a small area. The duties transferred to the Boards varied widely in different districts, and were often limited to the control of primary education.

43. As to the general character of the work done by the District and Local Boards, it is too early yet to form any decided opinion. It was natural to suppose that at the outset they would take no very strong or independent line, but simply conform to the traditions and practices of the Department to whose duties they succeeded. It appears, however, that the Boards have not followed a uniform policy in educational matters. The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagulpore Division writes of them :—"During the short time they have been at work, there has been not a single instance of any friction between them and the Department; the suggestions and recommendations of the inspecting officers have been always duly considered and adopted, and the Inspector of Schools has been often consulted in important matters." Still, some inconvenience has been felt from delay in the despatch of business by the Boards. In the neighbouring division of Patna a less confident note is heard. In the districts of Patna and Sarun, there have been no particular changes, and the working of the Board has been satisfactory. Of Gya it is said that "the Board has done nothing in connection with education that would look like its own work." But of Shahabad—"it is a fact that the Shahabad District Board has not worked smoothly with the Department." The Inspector condemns the action of the Chumparun Board on one point—"It has most unwisely, in my opinion, amalgamated cattle-pounds with pathsalas, and the teachers are charged with the management of these pounds in addition to their own duties." I may remark that the same policy has been followed in the districts of Hooghly and Jessore, and that it has been strongly recommended for general adoption, on the ground that by thus increasing the emoluments of the poundkeeper-guru, you secure a better class of men for the work of instruction. In Orissa "the working of these bodies has been watched with interest by the District Deputy Inspectors, who have given them all reasonable advice and assistance." But in Balasore considerable friction seems to have been caused by the presence on the Boards of certain members holding positions subordinate to the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, on

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whose work they are thus enabled to sit in judgment. The difficulty is said to be intensified in Balasore by the rancorous party-spirit which prevails in that district, and which finds such frequent expression in the vernacular papers. The Dacca Inspector remarks that even now there are some indications that the duties of District Boards will have to be modified before long; but he gives no more explicit intimation of his views. The District Board of Chittagong seems to have followed an independent course:—"All praise or blame," writes the Deputy Inspector, "for the manner in which it has managed its work is entirely its own, for it has little consulted the Education Department, and has not been much guided by it." Complaints are also made of delay and other shortcomings; "but," the writer concludes, "the Board has had only a year's trial; it should not be judged harshly yet; it is hoped that as it gains experience it will manage education as well as the Department, if it works in harmony with it." In Tipperah, too, the Deputy Inspector observes that his opinion is not always asked for, or if asked for, not much regarded by the District Board; and again there are complaints of delay and also of partiality. Under the rules, the Boards are required to report their proceedings on certain matters and at certain stages to the Inspector, but not to any lower officer; and the Assistant Inspector remarks that he knows absolutely nothing of what is done by the Boards in the Chittagong Division. The Inspector of the Rajshahye Division finds that the District Boards take but a languid interest in educational matters, though he is not yet prepared to express a decided opinion as to the effects of the change. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions there are no complaints of friction; though in the latter, occasional omissions and failure to comply with rules are noticed on the part of the Boards, especially in the matter of keeping the Inspector informed of their proceedings. The officer remarks that "the District Boards are still in their infancy; . . . . as they gain experience they will be in a better position to supervise primary education," though it may be gathered that as to secondary education he is less confident.

The District Boards have generally furnished independent reports of their educational work for the year, though in some instances it is observed that they have adopted bodily the report of the Deputy Inspector.

44. So far as it is possible to frame any forecast of the educational policy that the Boards, as a whole, are likely to follow, I cannot say that I have found any grounds for apprehension as to the future, especially in regard to the interests of primary education. In the first year of their operations, it is true that there have been complaints of delay in the payment of stipends, rewards, and (less frequently) of grant-in-aid bills. It is also true that in general they have not spent up to the full amount of their assignments, evidently in the fear of exceeding their resources. In one instance a vacant Sub-Inspectorship was not filled up, lest the Board might trench upon its road-cess income. But even so, it is not primary education that has suffered, for the expenditure under that head has generally exceeded the assignment; the savings have been made in other directions. The estimates for the current year and for 1889-90 show that the Boards have in most cases provided for increased educational expenditure, presumably from their surplus revenues. Exceptions to this rule are rare. In two instances the Board has curtailed the assignment for primary education on the ground that its income from ferries and pounds has fallen considerably short of the amount estimated at the time of transfer—a serious difficulty, which has been represented to Government by the Commissioner. Another District Board appeared to have reduced its estimate for primary education from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 13,000; but the reduction was only apparent. The District Board of Rajshahye has declared in favour of fixed stipends in supersession of the results system; and in some other districts the allotment for the former method of payment has been raised at the expense of the latter. This is an open question of policy, on which it may be expected that the Boards will take different views. On the one hand, the desire to give stability to the most deserving and successful schools; on the other, the necessity of spreading a limited grant over a large area,—these are the contending principles, each of which will find its advocates. A departmental system must be uniform; but I see clear gain in the diversities of policy that will certainly be manifested in the operations of the Boards. According to the existing

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orders, no change in educational policy is to be carried out without the sanction of Government. Such a limitation of the powers of the Boards is in full accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, and is clearly necessary in order to secure continuity in educational administration and to reduce the chances of injury from hasty experiments. But I do not read the orders as meaning that in every district one uniform rule shall be followed in matters of school administration; this would be to sacrifice that "freedom and variety of education," which the Government of India, in the Resolution appointing the Commission, regarded as "an essential condition in any sound and complete educational system." I believe, for example, that the question of inspecting pundits or chief gurus, to which I have referred at length, may be safely left to the decision of each District Board. Some Boards have already taken steps to increase the number of their Sub-Inspectors; while in one instance a reduction has been proposed in order to save money for expenditure on other heads. Experience alone can show the Boards where economies can be most safely effected, and in what directions they can most usefully expend any surplus funds that may come under their control. Still, though premature criticism is to be deprecated, it will not be unfair to say that the proposal of one District Board to grant Rs. 1,000 towards the construction of a high school building within the head-quarters municipality seems to involve not only a two-fold violation of the rules, but a strange misconception of the purposes for which money was entrusted to it. Other District Boards have also set apart money for the maintenance of schools situated within municipalities, in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that no contribution is made by those bodies to the District Fund.

45. One word may be said on the subject of "friction." In the few differences that I have had with District Boards, I have found that on a candid representation of the facts the causes of difference have in every case disappeared. When more serious difficulties have arisen, and some form of arrangement or compromise was desirable, it has been readily accepted. When the Boards were, one after another, coming into existence and assuming charge of their duties, I sometimes found it necessary at the outset to trench upon the province of the Boards, and to take action which I had ceased to have the right to take, in order to avoid obstructive delay and to hand over the business of administration as a going concern in working order. In no case has a Board finally refused to confirm the action taken. On a general review of the causes of friction that have arisen here and there, I should be disposed to say that while Boards are grateful for advice and suggestions when asked for, and even when not asked for if given with an obviously helpful purpose, they resent interference with the duties that have been entrusted to them. In saying this I do not wish to utter one word of complaint against any departmental officer. It is only natural that officers who have hitherto had the work of education in their own hands, should still take a keen interest in its progress, and should seek to avert any lapse from the standard to which they have been accustomed, even though such lapses are inevitable incidents of a change of system. But it is no less necessary for departmental officers to remember that District Boards have rights secured to them under the Act, and that any attempt to limit those rights in the interests of education will certainly be resisted. It may be assumed that officers of the Department know for the present a good deal more about school management than a District Board knows They can best utilise their knowledge in the interests of education by adopting towards the Board such an attitude of friendly vigilance as will make it clear that, while always ready to render help when help is desired or is necessary, it is equally their wish that the Board should learn how to do for itself, and to do well, the work which has been entrusted to its hands. I am glad to be able to state that this is the attitude which officers of the Department have almost uniformly taken up.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

46. The demand for collegiate instruction goes on increasing, and with it the supply. There is an increase of six in the number of colleges, from 27 to 33. Government colleges have fallen from 13 to 11, by the transfer of two to local management; aided colleges have increased from 7 to 8; and unaided colleges from 7 to 13. One municipal college also appears in the returns. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Two more second-grade colleges have been opened in Calcutta—the Bangabasi College, started originally as a high school by Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., F.C.S., a returned Agricultural Scholar, and the Roberts Memorial College. The former had 53 students at the close of the year; the latter had 3 only. Two more collegiate institutions have been for the first time included in the list, though neither of them is new. The first is Bishop's College in Circular Road, founded in 1820, and affiliated to the University in 1860; the second is the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, in which college classes were for the first time opened in 1886, after the repeated success of its pupils at the Entrance examination.

Outside Calcutta, also, two new colleges have been opened, teaching like the former to the standard of the First Arts examination. The first is the college department attached to the Uttarpara School, which owes its existence to the liberality of the late Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, for upwards of forty years a constant friend and zealous supporter of education in his native town of Uttarpara. The Uttarpara Government School in particular owed, and owes, much to his liberality, in the shape of a permanent endowment of Rs. 1,200 a year founded conjointly by him and his late brother in 1846. In 1887 Babu Joykissen Mookerjea requested the Government of Bengal, in view of the general advance of higher education, to sanction the opening of college classes in connexion with the Uttarpara School. He proposed that the school should continue to be a Government institution, but that the attached college department should be under private (namely, his own) management, receiving aid from Government. The form of aid asked for was not any pecuniary contribution, but the right of using the college buildings, library, and servants, and an interchange of services between the teaching staff of the college and the school; in return for which Babu Joykissen Mookerjea undertook to maintain an efficient staff capable of teaching up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University, providing for that purpose a further permanent endowment yielding Rs. 100 a month, and agreeing to pay in addition whatever monthly sum, over and above the fee-receipts and the income of the endowment, was required to maintain the college department in efficiency. This proposition was, however, opposed to the declared policy of Government; and was met by the counter-proposal that the Uttarpara School, together with its new college department, should be made over to a local board of management, in which Babu Joykissen Mookerjea or his representatives should have a predominant voice. The surplus balance at credit of the school, amounting to Rs. 3,580, was also to be made over to the board for the joint purposes of the school and college. The offer was accepted; and arrangements for the transfer of the joint institution to the management of a local committee, of which the Collector of Hooghly was to be *ex-officio* President, were completed after the close of the year, though Babu Joykissen Mookerjea did not live to see it actually carried out. The college department was opened in June 1887, and had 29 pupils on the 31st March following; the staff of the school being permitted, pending final arrangements, to assist in the work of the college classes. The other new institution of this class is the Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagulpore, originally established in 1883 as a school with an endowment of Rs. 150 a month settled upon it by its proprietor, Rai Tej Narayan Singh Bahadoor, and raised to the rank of a second-grade college in 1887 in honour of the Jubilee. All these colleges have been opened without any direct aid from Government, though in consequence of the interchange of services above referred to, which must be regarded as having a definite money value, the Uttarpara College Department has been returned as an aided institution.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

47. The following table gives the usual statistics of attendance in colleges, together with the rates of fees:—

Statement of Attendance in Colleges for General Education.

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Government—	Rs.					
First-grade Colleges.						
Presidency College	12	342	204	180	258	333
Hooghly "	6	130	141	143	104	186
Dacca "	6	246	149	131	193	250
Krishnagar "	5	53	43	55	61	79
Patna "	6	178	774	204	189	270
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	4	32	29	38	59	60
Rajshahye "	3	81	57	44	78	110
Bethune School (College classes)	3	5	6	5	4	6
Second-grade Colleges.						
Sanskrit College	5	56	52	48	54	60
Calcutta Madrassas	2	20	15	20	15	23
Chittagong College	3	22	22	26	39	45
Total ...	......	1,165	892	894	1,037	1,383
Municipal—						
Midnapore College	5	19	23	21	24	42
Aided—						
General Assembly's College, Calcutta	5	165	274	304	342	415
Free Church " "	5	272	289	273	202	206
St. Xavier's " "	6	170	198	206	160	182
London Mission " Bhowanipore	5	59	70	64	61	83
Doveton " Calcutta	5	47	46	25	16	16
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes)	10	......	......	3	5	5
Narail Victoria College	3	......	......	......	9	23
Uttarpara College	4	......	......	......	......	29
Total ...	......	713	877	875	795	962
Unaided—						
Metropolitan Institution	3	500	506	556	590	837
City College	3	175	185	174	232	269
LaMartinière " Calcutta	Free.	26	4	4	5	6
Albert "	3	35	34	37	55	111
Ripon "	3	65	82	149	188	274
Maharaja's " Burdwan	Free.	101	97	142	136	223
Jagannath " Dacca	3	......	48	12	129	245
Berhampore "	3	27	31	34	24	54
Bishop's " Calcutta	15*	......	......	......	......	10
Tej Narayan Jubilee " Bhagulpore	4	......	......	......	......	17
Bangabasi "	3	......	......	......	......	53
Roberts Memorial " Calcutta	10	......	......	......	......	3
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies (College classes)	5	......	......	......	......	5
Total ...	......	929	987	1,208	1,359	2,107
Grand Total ...	......	2,826	2,779	2,998	3,215	4,494

* Inclusive of board and lodging.

The increase in the number of colleges, considerable as it is, falls very far short of the increase in the number of students, which far surpasses the experience of former years. In the five years from 1882 to 1887, the total increase fell short of 500; in the year 1887-88 it exceeded 1,200. This remarkable increase is fully explained by the results of the Entrance examination of 1887, when 2,409 candidates, or 69 per cent. of the number presented, passed the examination, against 913, or 29 per cent., in the previous year. The strength of the colleges varies with the supply of the raw material thus provided. The increase is spread over institutions of all classes—346 in Government colleges, 185 in aided, and 748 in unaided institutions. Classified otherwise, the students in Calcutta have increased by 651 (2,182 to 2,833); those outside Calcutta by 628 (1,033 to 1,661). In the town of Dacca alone there is an increase of 173 students—57 in the Government and 116 in the private college.

On a comparison with the table for the previous year, it will be seen that the number of Government colleges has decreased by two. These are (1) the Midnapore College, transferred to the local municipality with a grant for the college and school equal to the average Government expenditure for the three preceding years; and (2) the Berhampore College, taken over by a local committee and maintained for five years at the sole cost of the Maharani Sarnamayi, C.I., the provincial finances being thus relieved to the extent of more

than Rs. 12,000 a year for the college department alone. Both the transferred colleges are of the second grade. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Of the eight aided colleges under private management, the first six are of the first grade; the number of second grade colleges has increased from one to two by the addition of the Uttarpara College Department.

Unaided colleges show an increase of six. But the inclusion of the Berhampore College under this head means only a transfer of management, while Bishop's College and the college department of the Doveton Young Ladies' Institution have not hitherto furnished returns. The true extent of the increase is shown by the three colleges mentioned in the last paragraph.

48. The unaided Metropolitan Institution of Calcutta, with which the University College (separately mentioned in the last report) has now been amalgamated as a branch establishment, is by far the largest of the colleges, while it also shows the largest increase. The Ripon College in Calcutta, the Raj College at Burdwan, and the Jagannath College at Dacca, are other unaided institutions whose numbers show increasing prosperity. Among aided colleges, the General Assembly's Institution is the only one that has made any great advance; it now seems to be returning to the prosperous condition of former years. Of Government institutions outside Calcutta, the Hooghly, the Dacca, and the Rajshahye Colleges share conspicuously in the general advance; while the largest increase of all is found in the Patna College, and shows a growing appreciation of the advantages of learning among a backward people. The Presidency College, too, with its high fee of Rs. 12 a month, has nearly doubled its numbers of two years back; and indeed in July 1888, four months after the close of the year, the number on its rolls exceeded 500, a greater strength than it has ever before known. The demands made by the various courses of the University upon a limited educational staff have much increased of late years; and if, in accordance with the present policy, the strength of the Presidency College professoriate be maintained at such a level as to meet all requirements, the foregoing figures show that students will flock to its class-rooms in such numbers as to more than repay the additional cost involved. The Presidency College must maintain its position among the colleges of Bengal as that in which the best and most varied education is given, realising as far as possible the idea of a 'teaching University'. That end must be secured even though, in order to attain it, we have to weaken the staff of some of the less important Government colleges in the province. Moreover, the rapid up-springing of private colleges throughout Bengal affords a clear proof that collegiate education to a moderate standard no longer demands the sustaining arm of Government as the necessary condition of its existence; and the policy to which I have adverted will render the gradual transition from Government control to private management a natural and easy process of development.

49. In Mr. Tawney's report for 1886-87 it was pointed out that the roll-numbers of the 31st March in each year afford no true indication of the strength of the colleges, since many students—especially those who have failed at the First Arts or B. A. examination of the previous year, and who are required by the regulations of the University to read in a college for a further term of six months—remove their names in January or February after that requirement has been satisfied. It was shown that the 31st December would be a more critical date. The following statement brings out the difference:—

Class of Institutions.	On 31st December 1887.	On 31st March 1888.
Government colleges	1,576	1,383
Aided "	1,037	1,004
Unaided "	2,084	2,107
Total ...	4,697	4,494

It thus appears that the decrease is almost entirely confined to Government colleges; that aided institutions suffer but a slight diminution, while unaided institutions show a small increase in their numbers. The reason probably is that Government colleges are much more strict than others in exacting fees from students for every month in which their names are borne on the books.

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50. I have thought it unnecessary to repeat the table showing for each college the number of students in each year of the college course on the 31st March 1888. Summarised, they stand thus—

	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	M. A.	Total.
Government colleges	611	291	241	184	31 (a)	1,358
Aided "	405	233	151	192	23	1,004
Unaided "	992	573	214	319	9	2,107
Total ...	2,008	1,097	606	695	63	4,469

(a) Excluding 25 students reading for the Sanskrit Title examination in the Sanskrit College.

The figures are of little practical value, on account of the depletion that takes place in the second and fourth-year classes of Government colleges towards the close of the year, as explained in the last paragraph.

51. The expenditure in Government, aided, and unaided colleges is shown in the following statement. It also shows the average monthly roll number, which is a far better test of the relative strength of the colleges, and is that on which the average annual cost of each student is calculated:—

Statement of Expenditure in Colleges for General Education.

Colleges—General.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure in 1887-88. From Public Funds. From provincial revenues.	From district or municipal funds.	From private funds.	Total.	Cost per annum for each student. From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government—																
Presidency College ...	333	346	261	77,322	......	48,640	1,25,968	223	7	7	140	9	6	364	1	1
Hooghly " ...	166	162	145	37,198	......	11,536	48,734	229	9	10	71	3	4	300	13	2
Dacca " ..	250	271	246	21,772	......	18,394	40,166	80	5	5	67	14	0	148	3	5
Krishnagar " ...	70	74	61	14,685	......	5,548	20,233	198	7	1	74	15	7	273	6	8
Patna " ...	270	291	209	21,092	......	22,411	43,503	72	7	8	77	0	3	149	7	11
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	60	60	49	13,679	......	4,201	17,880	227	15	9	70	0	3	298	0	0
Rajshahye " ...	110	112	107	13,879	......	15,402	29,281	123	14	9	137	8	3	261	7	0
Bethune School (College Department).	6	5	4	3,325	......	253	3,578	665	0	0	50	9	7	715	9	7
Sanskrit College ...	60	60	51	22,040	......	1,242	23,282	367	5	4	20	11	2	388	0	6
Calcutta Madrassa ...	23	24	21	17,020	......	552	17,572	709	2	8	23	0	0	732	2	8
Chittagong College ...	45	46	43	2,281	......	1,797	4,078	49	9	5	39	1	0	88	10	5
Total ...	1,383	1,451	1,257	2,44,293	......	1,29,982	3,74,275	168	5	9	89	9	4	257	13	1
Municipal—																
Midnapore College ...	42	43	37	490	......	5,353	5,843	11	6	3½	124	7	9½	135	14	1
Aided—																
General Assembly's College.	5	371	320	6,000	......	44,507	50,507	16	2	9	119	15	5	136	2	2
Free Church College ...	298	195	157	7,200	......	23,790	30,990	36	14	9	122	0	0	158	14	9
St. Xavier's " ...	189	167	161	4,200	......	29,280	33,480	25	2	5	175	5	3	200	7	8
London Mission College, Bhowanipore.	83	104	84	3,000	......	12,646	15,646	28	13	6	121	9	6	150	7	0
Doveton College ...	16	16	14	3,000	......	1,499	4,499	187	8	0	93	11	0	281	3	0
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes).	5	10	9	1,800	......	850	2,650	180	0	0	85	0	0	265	0	0
Narail Victoria College	22	19	13	1,140	......	2,261	3,401	60	0	0	119	0	0	179	0	0
Uttarpara College ...	29	24	21	......	......	2,340	2,340	......			97	8	0	97	8	0
Total ...	962	906	778	26,840	......	1,17,173	1,44,013	29	10	2	129	5	3	158	15	3
Unaided—																
Metropolitan Institution.	837	763	598	......	......	38,029	38,029	......			49	13	5	49	13	5
City College	269	269	195	......	......	15,380	15,380	......			57	2	9	57	2	9
La Martinière	6	(Returns of expenditure not furnished).														
Albert College	111	79	55	......	......	2,590	2,590	......			32	12	6	32	12	6
Ripon "	274	246	219	......	......	6,600	6,600	......			26	13	3	26	13	3
Maharaja's College, Burdwan.	223	213	160	......	......	7,041	7,041	......			33	0	10	33	0	10
Jagannath College, Dacca.	245	219	181	......	......	8,928	8,928	......			40	11	10	40	11	10
Berhampore College ...	54	54	41	3,751	......	5,406	9,157	69	7	5	100	1	9	169	9	2
Bishop's College ...	10	10	10	......	......	3,840	3,840	......			384	0	0	384	0	0
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagulpore.	17	17	14	......	......	3,258	3,258	......			191	5	7	191	5	7
Bangabasi College ...	53	51	36	......	......	1,086	1,086	......			21	4	8	21	4	8
Roberts Memorial College.	3	3	2	......	......	1,280	1,280	......			426	10	8	426	10	8
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies (College classes).	5	6	5	......	......	385	385	......			64	2	8	64	2	8
Total ...	2,107	1,930	1,516	3,751	......	93,813	97,564	1	15	1	48	9	8	50	8	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,494	4,330	3,588	2,74,874	......	3,46,331	6,21,195	63	7	8	79	15	8	143	7	4

The returns of expenditure in unaided colleges (with the exception of La Martinière, in which separate accounts for the college department are probably not kept) have for the first time been included in this table. In former years the principal colleges under private management omitted to furnish returns of their expenditure, for the reason, apparently, that these were matters which concerned themselves alone. I therefore took occasion to explain that it was a matter of public importance to ascertain how much was being spent on the higher education of the people; and I pointed out that the omission of the returns of expenditure in unaided colleges gave rise to an altogether erroneous impression as to the proportionate expenditure by Government and by private persons in promoting education of this class. A cordial response was made to the appeal; and I am now enabled to show how far the cost of collegiate instruction in Bengal is borne by Government and by the people respectively. The relative proportion is 44·3 per cent. from provincial funds, against 55·7 per cent. from private sources. The incomplete returns for the previous year practically inverted the proportion, showing nearly 57 per cent. from Government and 43 per cent. from private sources. No contribution is made from district or municipal funds to any college in Bengal. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

52. The most expensive colleges besides the Presidency are those at Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna, in all of which a full staff of European officers of the superior service is employed. Among these the cost of the Hooghly College is disproportionately high compared with the number of its students; and steps have been taken during the course of the present year to reduce this inequality. In the remaining colleges either the Principal alone belongs to the superior establishment, or the whole staff is composed of members of the subordinate service; and the cost is consequently much lower. There has been some reduction (from Rs. 3,88,000 to Rs. 3,74,000) in the total cost of Government colleges; but the large increase in the attendance has had the necessary result of increasing the receipts from fees, and of diminishing by Rs. 39,000 (from Rs. 2,83,000 to Rs. 2,44,000) the cost of these institutions to provincial revenues. The decrease is still more conspicuously shown in the average annual cost of each student in Government institutions, which has fallen from Rs. 344 to Rs. 258, and the cost to Government from Rs. 251 to Rs. 168. Thus, in the Presidency College, the Government share of the cost of educating each student fell from Rs. 389 in 1885-86 to Rs. 319 in 1886-87, and has now fallen to Rs. 223. Among Government colleges of the first grade, those at Dacca and Patna show most favourably, the cost to Government of each student being Rs. 80 and Rs. 72 respectively, against Rs. 135 and Rs. 172 of the previous year. In the Patna College the payments from private sources (*i. e.* fees) exceed the Government contribution. The same is true of the Rajshahye College, the result being due in this case to the large endowment. In no other Government college is this satisfactory result attained. At the other end of the scale are the college classes attached to the Calcutta Madrassa and to the Bethune Female School, costing Government Rs. 709 and Rs. 665 respectively for the education of each student. Under an arrangement that has come into force since the close of the year, the college classes in the Madrassa have been closed, and the students permitted to read in the Presidency College without any increase of fees. The cost of each student in the Bethune School college classes is the price which Government pays for the distinction of maintaining the only institution in India in which young ladies are trained to the highest University standards; but still, the actual cost of these classes is very low, and the high rate is due to the paucity of students in them.

In aided colleges generally there has been a similar increase in the fee receipts, and a similar decrease in the cost of educating each student. In unaided colleges no comparison with the previous year can be made.

Round numbers being taken, it appears that the average total cost of the education of each student in a Government, an aided, and an unaided college was roughly Rs. 250, Rs. 150, and Rs. 50.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

53. First Examination in Arts.—The following table gives the details of the First Arts examination held in March 1888:—

First Arts Examination, March 1888.

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Government—					
Presidency College	81	7	11	30	48
Hooghly "	34	4	10	7	21
Dacca "	61	3	14	12	29
Krishnagar "	17	...	...	6	6
Patna "	97	1	10	24	35
Ravenshaw " Cuttack ...	18	...	6	3	9
Rajshahye "	31	...	6	11	17
Bethune School	1	...	...	1	1
Sanskrit College	11	1	2	2	5
Calcutta Madrassa	11	...	...	4	4
Chittagong College	24	1	3	4	8
Total ...	386	17	62	104	183
Municipal—					
Midnapore College	13	1	4	3	8
Aided—					
General Assembly's College ...	89	3	9	28	40
Free Church " ...	40	2	4	14	20
St. Xavier's " ...	45	2	6	5	13
London Mission College, Bhowanipore	29	...	5	4	9
Doveton " ...	3	...	...	1	1
Narail Victoria " ...	7	...	3	1	4
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	216	7	27	53	87
Unaided—					
Metropolitan College	187	7	19	44	70
City "	69	2	9	14	25
La Martinière "	4	...	1	1	2
Doveton Young Ladies' Institution ...	4	...	...	2	2
Ripon College	70	1	5	15	21
Albert "	42	...	1	6	7
Bishop's "	6	...	2	3	5
Berhampore "	16	...	2	4	6
Maharajah's " Burdwan ...	77	1	7	18	26
Jagannath " Dacca ...	85	2	7	19	28
Total ...	560	13	53	126	192
Teachers	66	...	...	11	11
Grand Total ...	1,241	38	146	297	481

The result of this examination was much less favourable to candidates than in the two preceding years, when 53 and 50 per cent. respectively passed the test. The proportion of successful candidates fell in March 1888 to 39 per cent., namely, 47 per cent. in Government colleges, 41 per cent. in aided, and 34 per cent. in unaided institutions. Among the larger colleges, the Presidency, Hooghly, Rajshahye, Ravenshaw and Free Church Colleges passed either half or more than half their candidates. The Hooghly College stands highest, as regards the proportion both of successful candidates and of those passing in the first division. The single candidate from the Bethune Girls' School was successful. Two other young ladies, both Europeans, passed from the Doveton Institution, out of four candidates sent up.

Of all the candidates, no more than 31 per cent. were trained in Government institutions. By far the highest number, both of candidates and of successful candidates, appeared from the Metropolitan Institution; while the City and Ripon Colleges of Calcutta, the Raj College of Burdwan, and the Jagannath College of Dacca send as many successful competitors to the examination as the Hooghly, the Dacca, and the Patna Colleges.

54. The following table shows the religion of the candidates:—

First Arts Examination, March 1888.

	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Hindus	1,083	37	133	255	425
Mahomedans	69	...	4	15	19
Christians	37	1	5	13	19
Others	52	...	4	14	18
Total ...	1,241	38	146	297	481

The noticeable fact is the ill-success of the Mahomedan candidates. In the previous year 41 passed out of 74, or 55 per cent.; the proportion has now fallen to under 28 per cent.

55. Fifty-one senior scholarships were awarded on the results of the examination. Of the two special scholarships reserved for girls, only one was earned. The following table shows the distribution:—

Senior Scholarships, 1888.

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—			
Presidency College	2	3	5
Hooghly "	1	3	4
Dacca "	1	4	5
Patna "	...	6	6
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	...	2	2
Rajshahye "	...	3	3
Bethune School	1*	...	1
Sanskrit College	...	1	1
Chittagong "	...	1	1
Total ...	5	23	28
Municipal—			
Midnapore College	...	3	3
Aided—			
General Assembly's College	...	1	1
Free Church "	1	1	2
St. Xavier's "	1	...	1
London Mission " Bhowanipore	...	3	3
Victoria Narail "	...	1	1
Total ...	2	6	8
Unaided—			
Metropolitan College	3	1	4
City "	1	1	2
Ripon "	...	1	1
Burdwan Raj "	...	2	2
Jagannath " Dacca	...	2	2
Berhampore "	...	1	1
Total ...	4	8	12
Grand Total ...	11	40	51

* Special scholarship for girls.

The advance of the unaided colleges is very marked. The ten scholarships of the first grade for male students were awarded, as usual, to the first ten candidates on the list; and of these the Metropolitan Institution secured three, thus for the first time beating the Presidency College. The 40 scholarships of the second grade are assigned to different districts and divisions; and it will be seen that the Victoria College at Narail, the Burdwan Raj College, and the Dacca Jagannath College held their own in the local competition. In the previous year, out of 50 scholarships, 37 (including eight of the first grade) were gained by Government colleges, six (including two of the first grade) by aided, and seven by unaided institutions.

A further proof of the estimation in which colleges under private management are now held is afforded by the large number of scholarship-holders who

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elect to read in them for the degree. In the previous year eleven senior scholars chose aided or unaided colleges to read in; this year there were 19. As many, namely, nine in each case, chose the Metropolitan Institution as the Presidency College.

The Science Course is losing popularity, it appears. Of the 51 senior scholars elected in 1888, only 21 chose that course for the degree, against 26 in 1887 and 29 in 1886. The University results for the last few years have produced a belief that the course in Science is harder to pass than that in Arts; and though the most distinguished students have hitherto been consistent in choosing the former, yet it is not surprising that a different tendency should now declare itself, as a result of the discouragement offered by the difference in standard. It will presently be seen that the B. A. examination of 1888 reversed the experience of former years as to the relative difficulty of the two courses.

56. B. A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the B. A. Examination of 1888:—

B. A. Examination, March 1888.

COLLEGES.	A. COURSE.					B. COURSE.					TOTAL.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
Government—															
Presidency College ...	54	5	8	10	23	38	7	8	10	25	92	12	16	20	48
Hooghly " ...	15	......	1	5	6	6	1	......	1	2	21	1	1	6	8
Krishnagar " ...	...	......	......	...	...	6	......	1	3	4	6	......	1	3	4
Dacca " ...	42	1	2	16	19	13	1	2	5	8	55	2	4	21	27
Patna " ...	33	1	2	9	12	5	......	......	2	2	38	1	2	11	14
Ravenshaw " ...	4	1	2	...	3	3	......	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	3
Rajshahye " ...	12	......	......	5	5	7	...	......	2	2	19	......	......	7	7
Total ...	160	8	15	45	68	78	9	11	23	43	238	17	26	68	111
Aided—															
General Assembly's College.	70	3	2	24	29	18	......	2	5	7	88	3	4	29	36
Free Church College ...	65	1	4	21	26	...	......	......	...	...	65	1	4	21	26
St. Xavier's " ...	9	1	......	3	4	10	......	1	2	3	19	1	1	5	7
London Mission " ..	16	......	1	4	5	...	...	......	...	...	16	......	1	4	5
Total ...	160	5	7	52	64	28	......	3	7	10	188	5	10	59	74
Unaided—															
Metropolitan College ...	146	1	11	43	55	22	......	3	7	10	168	1	14	50	65
City " ..	42	1	6	13	20	27	......	......	10	10	69	1	6	23	30
Ripon " ...	73	......	5	18	23	4	......	......	2	2	77	......	5	20	25
Total ...	261	2	22	74	98	53	......	3	19	22	314	2	25	93	120
Teachers	60	......	1	13	14	11	......	......	2	2	71	......	1	15	16
Bachelors of Medicine	1	......	......	1	1	1	......	......	1	1	2	......	......	2	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	642	15	45	185	245	171	9	17	52	78	813	24	62	237	323

In this, as i.. the First Arts Examination, the proportion of successful candidates was lower than in the previous year, being 40 against 54 per cent. The Presidency, Dacca, and Krishnagar Colleges passed either half or more than half their candidates. But while 59 per cent. passed by the A or literature standard in 1887, against 42 per cent. passing by the B or science standard, in 1888 the proportions were reversed, only 38 per cent. passing in the A course, while 45 per cent. of the B course candidates passed. The explanation is to be found in the smaller number that take up the latter course. In 1887, out of 687 candidates, 205 chose the B course; in 1888, out of 813 candidates, the number fell to 171. As the B course is chosen only by the best students, the smaller the number of B candidates, the better the quality, and therefore the higher the percentage of those likely to pass.

57. The Government colleges maintain their superiority in the examination, though in no very marked way: the proportion of successful candidates being 47 per cent. for Government, 39 per cent. for aided, and 38 per cent. for unaided colleges. It is in other directions that the special usefulness of Government institutions emerges. In the first place, it is in them chiefly that scientific learning is fostered, as shown by the relative proportions of candidates appearing for the A and for the B course, from Government and from other institutions respectively. In the second place, the proportion of students that read for honours in the various subjects is much higher in Government colleges than elsewhere. Still it is very satisfactory to find that,

in both these points, colleges under private management are steadily advancing. Since 1886 the proportion of honour to pass students has somewhat gone back in Government colleges, while it has considerably increased in those that are privately managed. The meaning is that the better class of students, including particularly scholarship-holders, are beginning to feel greater confidence in the instruction they can obtain in colleges under private management, and that consequently they do not flock to Government institutions so persistently as before. Again, while the proportion of B course candidates is steadily falling off, it has fallen off less rapidly in private than in Government institutions. In 1887 the number of A and of B candidates from Government colleges was equal, while in other institutions the number of A candidates was nearly four times as great as that of B's. In the following year the proportion of B candidates from Government colleges had fallen to one-half, while the proportion in aided and unaided institutions fell to one-sixth only. Still it will not escape notice that all the 1st division honours in the Science Course were taken by students of Government colleges. In the Literature Course, it will be seen, private colleges held their own.

Government colleges include institutions of very different degrees of efficiency. Among them the Presidency College stands easily first; and with it may be compared the General Assembly's and the Metropolitan Institution—the leading colleges in Calcutta under private management, aided and unaided. It is not merely that the percentage of passed candidates from the Presidency College is higher: it is in the position that the candidates take in the class list that the difference is most clearly seen. Thus, of 48 passed candidates from the Presidency College, 28 passed with honours, 12 of these in the 1st division; and of the 28 honour candidates, 15, including 7 in the 1st division, passed in the Science Course. From the General Assembly's Institution 36 passed—seven of them with honours, including three in the 1st division; but of these seven only two in the 2nd division passed in science. From the Metropolitan Institution, 65 candidates passed, of whom one candidate took honours in the 1st and 14 in the 2nd division; but the honour candidates in the B course were three only, who passed in the 2nd division. Altogether 25 students passed from the Presidency College in science, against 7 from the General Assembly's College and 10 from the Metropolitan Institution. The results of the M.A. examination are of precisly the same tendency. The inference from these facts is plain. However good may be the work done by private colleges, and however satisfactory the steady advance that they are making, they cannot yet replace the Presidency College in the educational system of the province. The establishment on the one hand of colleges under private management throughout Bengal, and the development on the other of the railway system, render the maintenance of Government colleges, except in a few special districts, a matter of much less urgent importance now than formerly; but the Presidency College could not be abandoned without dealing a fatal blow at higher education. On that point all authorities appear to be agreed.

58. The religion of the candidates, that appeared for the B A. examination of 1888 will be fouud in the following statement:—

B. A. Examination, March 1888.

	Number of candidates.	Passed in honours in— First division.	Second division.	Without honours.	Total passed.
Hindus ...	740	21	55	211	287
Mahomedans ...	33	1	1	10	12
Christians ...	8	...	...	1	1
Others ...	32	2	6	15	23
Total ...	813	24	62	237	323

In the previous year 14 Mahomedan candidates passed out of 369. The greatest falling off is found among Christian students; in the previous year 14 passed out of 16.

59. On the results of the B.A. examination, the following endowed scholarships on the foundation of the Old Hindu College were awarded to the under-

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mentioned students of the Presidency College, to enable them to read for the degree of M.A.:—

Names of scholars.	Name of scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship.
		Rs.
Upendra Lal Mazumdar	Burdwan scholarship	50
Hirendra Nath Dutt	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship ...	50
Rakhal Das Chatterji	Bird ditto ...	40
Monindra Nath Bhattacharji ...	Ryan ditto ...	40
Promotha Nath Dutt	Hindu College Foundation scholarship	40
Mohit Chunder Sen	Ditto ditto ...	40
Narendra Kumar Mitra	Ditto ditto ...	30
Pramatha Chunder Ker	Ditto ditto ...	30
Haran Chunder Banurji	Ditto ditto ...	30
Abbas Ali	Ditto ditto ...	30
Mohini Mohan Roy	Ditto ditto ...	30

The Laha graduate scholarship of Rs. 40 a month was awarded to Rakhal Mohan Banerjea of the Presidency College.

Graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, payable from the Mohsin Endowment Fund, were awarded to Syed Ahmed Ali of the Patna College and to Ahmadullah of the Presidency College, to enable them to read for the M.A. degree.

60. M. A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the result of the M.A. examination held in November 1887:—

M. A. Examination, November 1887.

COLLEGES.	Candidates examined.	Candidates passed.
Government—		
Presidency College	29	20
Hooghly „	5	...
Dacca „	7	4
Patna „	1	...
Sanskrit „	4	3
Total ...	46	27
Aided—		
General Assembly's College	7	4
Free Church College	10	5
London Missionary Society's College, Bhowanipore ...	1	1
Total ...	18	10
Unaided—		
Metropolitan Institution	8	2
City College	2	1
Total ...	10	3
Teachers	8	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	82	43

In the previous year 83 candidates appeared and 63 passed; namely, 40 from Government colleges out of 49, 13 from aided colleges out of 19, and 6 from unaided colleges out of 10, besides 4 teachers. The results therefore show a certain falling off by comparison with those of the previous year. There is a reason for this, connected with the introduction of the new system of examinations in 1885, into which, however, it is not necessary to enter.

On the literary side of the examination, 9 candidates passed in English, 13 in philosophy, and 3 in Sanskrit, or 25 in all. A smaller number elected the scientific branches; 10 passing in physical science (8 from the Presidency and 2 from the Dacca College), while 5 obtained the M.A. degree in mathematics, of whom four passed from the Presidency College and one from the Metropolitan Institution. Altogether, from the Presidency College 8 candidates passed in physics, 4 in mathematics, and 8 in English or philosophy. Of the 43 successful candidates from all colleges, only one was a Mahomedan, who headed the list of successful students from the Presidency College. There were altogether four Mahomedan candidates.

Of those who passed in the first division, eight were students of the Presidency College, and passed in the following subjects—two in philosophy, one in mathematics, and five in physics. The Dacca College furnished two in

the first division, one in English and one in physical science; the Sanskrit College passed one in Sanskrit, and the City College one in history. It will be seen that all the candidates from the Hooghly College failed; the explanation being that there was no M.A. class in the college in any subject throughout the year. They are entered as sent up from the Hooghly College because that was the college from which they took the B.A. degree. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

61. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP.—The examination for 1887 was held in literary subjects. Two candidates competed, but neither showed that degree of proficiency which could warrant the award of so valuable a prize. The Syndicate therefore decided not to award the studentship.

62. COLLEGE REPORTS.—The following points of interest are taken from the reports of the different colleges:—

Presidency College.—Mr. Tawney, the Principal, acted as Director of Public Instruction from May to September 1887, and afterwards went on privilege leave for three months. During this period, from the 8th May to the 23rd December, Mr. Pedler, Professor of Chemistry, officiated as Principal. Mr. Eliot, Professor of Physics, having been appointed to act as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, gave over charge of his duties to Mr. A. Macdonell on the 30th April 1887. Subsequently Mr. Macdonell took leave on medical certificate, and Mr. Booth, Principal of the Dacca College, was appointed Professor of Physics in his place. Until he was able to join, Mr. J. C. Bose, Junior Professor of Physics, took charge of the senior classes; and Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerjea, M.A., was placed in temporary charge of Mr. Bose's work. Mr. Webb, Professor of English Literature, returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties on the 1st April 1887. Mr. Mann, late Principal of the Krishnagar College, returned from furlough in March 1888, and was posted to the Presidency College.

The year was remarkable for the very large increase in the number of students of this College, which advanced from 243 on the 1st April 1887 to 407 in the following December; though it again declined to 340 at the close of the year, in consequence of the withdrawal of students from the second and fourth-year classes after the completion of the term of six months' further study required by the University from those who have previously failed. After the summer vacation the number again rose rapidly; and at the end of July 1888 the attendance numbered 510, the largest register ever known. Of the 340 students on the roll at the close of the year, 30 were Mahomedans; and this number increased in the following July to 65, on the admission of the students of the college classes of the Calcutta Madrassa to the lectures of the Presidency College. The receipts of the College for the year increased from Rs. 35,978 to Rs. 48,646; this increase of Rs. 12,668 arising from the larger attendance of students. The increase of expenditure, from Rs. 1,20,293 to Rs. 1,25,968 (or by Rs. 5,675), was due to the policy of strengthening the staff up to the full requirements of the college. Among other additions a new Demonstrator was appointed to the chemical laboratory, the necessity for this appointment arising from the very rapid increase that has taken place in the number of fourth-year and M.A. students taking up practical chemistry as one of their branches of study. The number of these students amounted at one time to 44. The services of a skilled mechanic were also entertained for the repair and manufacture of apparatus required in the practical classes, chemical and physical, and his salary has been considerably more than repaid by the value of his work. Altogether the net expenditure by Government on the maintenance of the college decreased by Rs. 6,993.

The gymnastic class of the college is in the tenth year of its existence, and had an attendance of about 30 students. These not only went through the ordinary gymnastic course, but played foot-ball and cricket with some regularity. The gymnastic master points to the strong and well-built frames of those who attend his class as evidence of the value of their exercises. Four cricket matches were played during the year with other clubs—once with St. Xavier's, once with St. James', and twice with the Howrah club. The Presidency College club was victorious in three matches out of the four, having been defeated by St. Xavier's alone.

Hooghly College.—Mr. Mowat officiated as Principal throughout the year in the absence of Mr. Griffiths on furlough. In June 1887 the post of

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Professor of Botany was abolished. Mr. P. Mukerji, Professor of Chemistry in the Rajshahye College, was transferred to the Hooghly College in June 1887, Babu B. B. Dutt, Lecturer on Physics, being transferred to Rajshahye. The five candidates who went up and failed for the M.A. degree received no instruction in the College, in which no M.A. classes were maintained throughout the year. The College did extremely well in the First Arts examination.

Dacca College.—In November 1887 Mr. Booth, the Principal of the College, was transferred to the Presidency College to fill the important post of Professor of Physics, vacated by Mr. Eliot's appointment as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. Mr. Clarke Edwards succeeded Mr. Booth in the Principalship, and Mr. Mondy was transferred from the Civil Engineering College at Seebpore to Dacca to take up the Science classes of the College. Mr. Tepper, Professor of the Dacca College, was appointed Principal of the Rajshahye College in place of Mr. Clarke Edwards. Mr. C. R. Wilson, appointed in England by the Secretary of State, arrived in India in April 1887, and was posted to the Dacca College in the following June. Babu Sarada Ranjan Ray, M.A., resigned his post as Lecturer in Mathematics in June, and was succeeded by Babu Kali Pada Basu, M.A., of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

The Dacca College comes next in importance among Government colleges to the Presidency in relation to the higher education of Bengal. It passed half its candidates at both the First Arts and the B.A. examinations, and out of 27 candidates who took the degree of B.A. from this College, six passed in honours, two of those in the first division. At the M.A. examination four candidates passed, two in literary and two in scientific subjects. One of these, who chose English literature, stood first on the University list in that branch; while another gained a place in the first class in physical science. Unfortunately the College is very badly equipped as regards the teaching of science. There is no special building for the laboratory, as there is in other classes of smaller importance; and for want of accommodation in the College, the room in which the science lectures are given is occupied by other classes before and after the lectures are over, so that elaborate experiments are impossible. The supply of scientific apparatus is also inadequate to the full requirements of the College. These points will be made the subject of a separate communication. The gymnastic class numbers 60 students, with an average daily attendance of 40. The gymnasium was completely wrecked in the tornado that passed over Dacca; and an application has been made for a grant of money to rebuild it.

Patna College.—During the absence of Mr. Ewbank on furlough for five months from May 1887, Mr. Parry officiated as Principal of the College, and Babu K. K. Banerjea, M.A., was appointed temporarily as Lecturer in Physics. The latter gentleman was transferred to the Rajshahye College on Mr. Ewbank's return. During the year the college lost its head maulavi and its head pundit—the former, Maulavi Alim Khan, by retirement after a service of 25 years, and the latter, Pundit Chhatu Ram Tewari, by death after a service of 23 years.

The number of students at the close of the official year increased from 189 in 1887 to 278 in 1888. On the 31st December 1887 it was as high as 326. The first year class contained 135 students—the largest ever known in the college. Of these, only 17 came from the collegiate school, a fact which shows the important part played by the college in the education of Behar. Again, of the 270 students at the close of the year, 206 were Beharis, and only 64 Bengalis—a proportion very different from that of a few years back. So also there were 60 Mahomedans on the rolls, while the Presidency College had on the same date, and before the amalgamation of the Madrassa students, only 30 of that race. The B or Science Course seems to be viewed with little favour by the Patna students. Of 38 candidates for the B.A. degree, only 5 chose the B course; and of the present fourth-year class only 4 out of 45 take up science. The single candidate at the M.A. examination (in mathematics) failed, his failure being ascribed to ill-health.

Owing to the great increase in the number of students, the fee-receipts for the year increased from Rs. 15,025 to Rs. 22,412, and owing further to the absence of the Principal on furlough, the average annual cost of each student to Government fell to Rs. 72, the lowest rate ever reached in a first-grade college.

A much-needed work has now been finished in the erection of a wall around the large compound of the college. The Mohsin grant to the college for the part-payment of fees of Mahomedan students has also recently received a considerable addition.

Krishnagar College.—On the transfer of Mr. Mann to the Presidency College, Mr. Hill was confirmed as Principal. The number of students rose from 51 to 71, the increase being, however, confined to the first-year class. Hitherto the college has taught only the B course for the degree. A Lecturer in Philosophy has now been added to the staff, and the A course opened; and it is expected that there will be a considerable increase in the attendance of the third and fourth-year classes of the college. At the B.A. examination four out of the six candidates passed—two of them with honours. The number of students attending the gymnastic class was 56, with an average attendance of 35. The college cricket club has been reconstituted, with a yearly grant of Rs. 50 from Government.

Rajshahye College.—On the transfer of the Berhampore College to local management, Mr. Livingstone, the Principal, was appointed a Professor in the Rajshahye College in succession to Babu Hara Gobinda Sen, who retired on pension. In November 1887 Mr. Clarke Edwards, the Principal, was transferred to the Dacca College, and was succeeded in the Principalship by Mr. Tepper. After a few months of almost continuous ill-health, Mr. Tepper was compelled to take leave, and died the day after his arrival in England. His early death, after a service of only three years, has deprived the Department of an officer of great promise, whose cultivated mind and admirable personal qualities secured him the esteem and affection of all with whom he came in contact. He was succeeded in the Officiating Principalship by Mr. Livingstone. Mr. P. Brühl, Lecturer in Physics, was transferred to the Civil Engineering College, Seebpore, and was succeeded by Babu K. K. Banerjea, M.A.; while Babu B. B. Dutt, M.A., was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry in succession to Mr P. B. Mukerji, transferred to Hooghly. A Lecturer in Philosophy and a Professor of Arabic and Persian were also appointed for the college classes. Additional buildings have been sanctioned for the college at a cost of Rs. 6,000; and some plots of land in the neighbourhood have been either purchased or leased, with the view of increasing the accommodation and at some future time of building a hostel. The gymnastic class numbered 72 attendants.

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—There were several changes in the college staff during the year owing to unavoidable causes, and an additional Lecturer in English Literature was appointed. Of the 60 students on the rolls, 29 were Uriyas, 15 Bengalis settled in Orissa, and 11 Bengalis temporarily resident in the province.

Bethune School, College Department.—Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, M.A., continued throughout the year in her office of Lady Superintendent. Miss Kamini Sen, B.A., another pupil of the school, was appointed lecturer in the college department, and is now reading for the degree of M.A. The number of students increased from 4 to 6—five in the first-year and one in the second. The second-year student appeared for the First Arts examination, and passed in the third division. In the two previous years no student of the school had passed that examination; consequently there was neither a third nor a fourth-year class in the year under report, and no candidate appeared for the B.A. examination of 1888.

Chittagong College.—Mr. William Dutt, M.A., continues to conduct this college with success, aided by a small staff. Since the time when the Education Commission looked with doubtful eyes on this institution, it may be said to have fairly established its position. In 1883 it had 15 students; in 1888 the number had risen to 45. Within the same period the annual cost of each pupil to Government has fallen from about Rs. 200 to under Rs. 50; and for the last three years there have never been less than eight students of the college passing the First Arts examination, generally with one in the first division. All the districts of the Chittagong Division are represented in the college classes, though most of the students come from the collegiate school. It is observed that the best students of the college are those who have passed the Entrance examination from Government schools.

General Assembly's Institution.—The Revd. William Smith was Principal throughout the year. The permanent importance and value of this institution

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are shown by the figures of the last few years. In 1883-84, owing to causes which attracted considerable public attention at the time, the number of students fell from 402 to 165. These causes being removed, the number again steadily rose, and on the 31st March 1888 the college contained 415 students.

Victoria College, Narail.—This small college, which receives a Government grant of Rs. 150 a month, has now completed the second year of its existence. It had 22 pupils on the 31st March, and passed four candidates out of seven at the First Arts examination of 1888. It has an attached hostel, in which about 20 students are maintained at a cost of Rs. 3-8 a month.

Midnapore College.—This was transferred during the year to the local municipality, with a grant of Rs. 55 a month from Government—the amount of the average cost of the institution to Government before its transfer. The number of students increased from 21 to 42. The college and school together maintain a flourishing gymnastic class, with 113 on the rolls and an average attendance of 88. They had a field-day in February last, at which the Commissioner of the Division presided. All neighbouring students were invited to compete, but the Midnapore boys carried off most of the prizes.

Berhampore College.—This college was also transferred during the course of the year to local management. The Maharani Surnomayi, C.I., having consented to bear the entire cost of its maintenance for five years, it was placed under a Board of Trustees nominated by her, of which the District Magistrate and the District Judge are *ex-officio* members. Most of the college staff was transferred elsewhere, and replaced by new members appointed by the Board. The monthly fee was reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 a month, and the number of students increased from 24 to 54.

Uttarpara College.—The establishment of this college and its transfer to local management have been already described. It only remains to add that, by the liberality of the founder, the late Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, a building was erected at a cost of Rs. 8,000 in close proximity to the school, partly for the accommodation of the college classes and partly for the purposes of a hostel. It had 29 students—all in the first year.

The remaining colleges have not furnished reports, or their reports contain no points of special interest.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

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63. The following statement compares the statistics of secondary schools for native boys for the past two years:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Maintained by the Department ...	52	14,997	50	14,376
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	5	1,094	6	1,443
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	141	22,141	147	24,562
Unaided	74	22,995	89	27,049
Total	272	61,227	292	67,430
Middle English—				
Maintained by the Department ...	7	838	8	1,277
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	8	1,140	12	993
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards	534	37,375	533	38,869
Unaided	169	11,781	192	13,512
Total	718	51,134	745	54,651
Middle Vernacular—				
Maintained by the Department ...	153	8,097	35	3,114
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	37	3,128	154	8,764
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards	864	46,990	892	48,561
Unaided	103	6,263	108	6,563
Total	1,157	64,478	1,189	67,022
GRAND TOTAL	2,147	176,839	2,226	189,108

Map 1.—Showing the extent of Collegiate and Secondary Education in 1887-88.



Secondary schools of all classes taken together have advanced from 2,147 to 2,226, or by 3·6 per cent., and their pupils from 176,839 to 189,103, or by 6·9 per cent. The increase in the number of schools has thus been accompanied by a gain in the average numerical strength. High English schools show a gain of 20 schools and 6,203 pupils. Middle English schools have increased by 27, and their pupils by 3,517; while middle vernacular schools have increased by 32, and their pupils by 2,544.

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64. Owing to the introduction of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act into all the regulation districts of the province and the non-regulation district of Julpaigori, all middle schools hitherto directly managed and maintained by the Department in the extra-urban portions of those districts, have now been formally transferred to the management of District and Local Boards. The number of institutions maintained by Municipal and District Boards thus rose during the year from 45 to 166, most of the increase taking place under the head of middle vernacular schools, the number of departmental middle English schools having always been small. There were also 428 English and 486 vernacular middle schools, hitherto aided by the Department under the grant-in-aid rules, which passed over to the control of the District Boards. These bodies, it will be remembered, are not yet empowered to make grants-in-aid to high schools. As aided schools had all along been managed by local Committees of their own, they already contained the principle of self-government. The rules made by Government under the Act have accordingly been so framed as to protect the interests of aided schools by limiting the functions of the Boards to the duty of making grants from time to time, and of ascertaining from the reports of the inspecting officers whether the terms of the grant are being observed, without any interference with the internal management of the schools. Proposals for placing some of the departmental high schools under the management of Joint Committees, as contemplated by section 64 of the Act, are under the consideration of Government.

65. The following table shows in greater detail the attendance and expenditure in schools of secondary instruction:—

Attendance and Expenditure in Schools of Secondary Instruction during 1887-88.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds.	Total.
High English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained by the Department ...	50	14,876	14,532	12,002	1,25,457	......	2,335	3,22,981	4,50,773
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	6	1,448	1,416	1,122	2,229	......	5,391	21,566	29,186
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards...	147	24,562	23,061	18,247	84,705	......	22,502	3,12,321	4,19,528
Unaided	89	27,040	26,690	21,559	......	......	......	4,35,647	4,35,647
Total ...	292	67,430	65,699	52,930	2,12,391	......	30,228	10,92,515	13,35,134
Middle English.									
Maintained by the Department ...	8	1,277	1,223	991	8,798	......	1,168	9,712	19,678
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	12	993	965	742	263	2,777	1,475	5,467	9,982
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards...	533	38,869	35,946	27,760	30,990	1,07,542	10,981	2,98,244	4,47,757
Unaided	192	13,512	12,246	9,681	......	......	......	89,373	89,373
Total ...	745	54,651	50,380	[illegible]	40,051	1,10,319	13,624	4,02,796	5,66,790
Middle Vernacular.									
Maintained by the Department ...	35	3,114	2,907	2,150	10,193	......	3,851	12,469	26,513
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	154	8,764	7,660	6,072	3,568	38,094	1,048	24,354	67,064
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	892	48,581	45,317	35,483	43,234	75,442	6,952	2,15,962	3,41,590
Unaided	108	6,563	6,037	4,617	......	......	......	33,643	33,643
Total ...	1,189	67,022	61,921	48,322	56,995	1,13,536	11,851	2,86,428	4,68,810
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,226	189,103	178,000	140,426	3,09,437	2,23,855	55,703	17,81,739	23,70,734

In the previous year the expenditure on 2,147 public secondary schools was Rs. 22,52,591, of which Rs. 5,17,235 were contributed by Government, and Rs. 17,35,356 from local sources. The transfer of control to District and Local Boards, noticed above, has resulted in a nominal reduction of the Government

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expenditure by Rs. 2,07,798; but as the grants given by the District Boards amounted to Rs. 2,23,855, there has been an actual increase of Rs. 16,057 in the expenditure under this head. Expenditure from municipal funds, shown separately in this table for the first time, was included under "local sources" in former reports; so that if, for purposes of comparison, municipal and private contributions be taken together, they amount to Rs. 18,37,442 against Rs. 17,35,356 in the previous year.

66. The Education Commission recommended (VIII.21) "that a periodically increasing provision be made in the educational budget of each province for the expansion of aided institutions." Accordingly, the Government of Bengal in its comments on the Commission's report expressed the hope of being able to increase its grant-in-aid allotment for secondary schools by a sum of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 every year, independently of the far larger increase that it proposed to make in the grant for primary education. This anticipation has not been fulfilled. Owing to the pressure of other demands upon its resources, the Government has found itself unable to increase the grant-in-aid allotment to anything like the extent contemplated. In 1883-84 the Government expenditure on aided secondary schools was Rs. 3,12,314; in 1887-88, including the expenditure by District Boards, it was Rs. 3,41,913—an increase of Rs. 29,600. In the same four years the expenditure on these schools from private (including municipal) sources increased from Rs. 7,32,044 to Rs. 8,66,962, or an increase of Rs. 1,34,900. Further, much of the increase in the Government expenditure is due to building grants, which have been sanctioned more liberally of late. Meanwhile, applications for new grants have been accumulating for the last two or three years, without the possibility of aiding any of the applicant schools except in rare and special cases, chiefly those of girls' schools. It also appears that the grants to individual schools have been brought down to the lowest possible point. To high schools the grant-in-aid rules allow a maximum grant up to 50 per cent. of the private expenditure; the foregoing table shows that the rate actually sanctioned is only 25 per cent. To middle schools the rules allow grants of 66 or 100 per cent. according to class; the actual rate is 48 per cent.

If all secondary schools, Government, aided, and unaided, be taken together, it appears that since 1883-84 the Government expenditure has actually decreased to a very small extent, while the expenditure on these schools from private sources has increased by Rs. 2,46,000. There is plenty of energy and vitality in these schools; and it is much to be wished that the Government was in a position to afford more liberal aid to those under private management.

67. *High English Schools.*—The figures for this class of schools are repeated:—

High English Schools for Boys.

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	52	14,997	50	14,376
Ditto by Municipal Boards	5	1,094	6	1,443
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	141	22,141	147	24,562
Unaided	74	22,995	89	27,049
Total ...	272	61,227	292	67,430

The number of departmental schools declined from 52 to 50, owing to the transfer of the Midnapore Collegiate School to the local municipality and of the Berhampore Collegiate School to a Board of Trustees acting on behalf of the Maharani Surnamayi, C.I., of Cossimbazar. The schools maintained by Municipal Boards are those at Santipore, Burdwan, Bali, Nattore, Ghatal, and Midnapore, the last of these having, as just stated, been taken over by the Midnapore Municipality during the year under report. Schools aided by the Department or by municipalities, or by both, have advanced from 141 to 147. No high schools are aided by District Boards. The increase of six aided schools is the result of the following operations:—St. Chrysostom's School in Calcutta was transferred to the list of European schools, and five schools of the middle class were raised to the status of high schools. The 147 aided high schools are thus distributed:—Presidency Division 45, Burdwan 49, Rajshahye 9, Dacca 18, Chittagong 5, Patna 9, Bhagulpore 4, Orissa 6, and Chota Nagpore 2.

Unaided high schools advanced from 74 to 89; nearly all of these having made applications for grants. There is an increase of six schools in the Presi-

dency Division, of four in the Dacca Division, of two in the Chittagong Division, and of one in each of the Divisions of Rajshahye, Patna, and Orissa. The distribution of these 89 unaided schools was as follows:—Calcutta 27, Presidency Division 17, Burdwan 11, Rajshahye 2, Dacca 13, Chittagong 3, Patna 12, Bhagulpore 3, and Orissa 1. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

68. The following table compares the results of the Entrance examination for native boys for 1887 and 1888:—

Entrance Examination for Native Boys.

Class of Schools.	1887. Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage.	1888. Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage.
Government schools	(a) 58	1,079	340	436	115	891	82·5	(a) 58	1,219	167	301	252	720	59·
Private schools (aided)	127	758	130	265	116	511	67·4	134	907	75	145	165	385	42·4
Ditto (unaided)	74	1,502	215	470	211	896	59·6	87	1,958	121	333	335	789	40·2
Private students and teachers ...	......	68	6	20	22	48	70·5	....	126	2	13	23	38	30 1
Total ...	259	3,407	691	1,191	464	2,346	68 8	279	4,210	365	792	775	1,932	45·8

(a) Including four municipal schools.

In 1886 only 875 candidates out of 3,038 were successful, with a percentage of 28·3. In 1887 the percentage rose to 68·8, but in 1888 it again came down to 45·8. It was explained in the previous report that the exceptional success of candidates in 1887 was due, among other causes, to the change made in the scale of pass marks, which were reduced from 33 to 30 per cent. in English, and from 33 to 25 per cent. in the second language and in mathematics, while the aggregate minimum of 33 per cent. was not insisted on. In 1888, though the pass marks in the different subjects remained unchanged, the aggregate minimum was enforced, and the number of successful candidates materially reduced. The Government schools, as usual, showed the best results, having passed 59 per cent.; aided schools in various stages of efficiency passed 42 per cent., while unaided schools, including the large Calcutta schools, passed 40 per cent. of their candidates. Of private students only 30 per cent. passed.

69. The following table compares the success of Government, aided and unaided schools in each division for the past two years, private students being excluded:—

Entrance Examination, April 1887 and March 1888.

1887.

Divisions.	Number of schools.	Number of schools which sent candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of schools which passed candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number gained scholarships.
Calcutta	33	(a) 5	(b) 1	27	33	5	1	26	32	908	142	283	113	538	16
Presidency ...	68	(c) 9	40	10	59	9	34	10	53	529	115	186	62	363	19
Burdwan	67	(d) 10	42	12	64	10	42	12	64	655	139	247	102	488	21
Rajshahye ...	17	6	9	2	17	6	8	2	16	134	37	69	15	121	17
Dacca	31	(e) 5	16	9	30	5	15	9	29	494	95	160	85	340	21
Chittagong ...	8	3	4	1	8	3	4	1	8	80	20	38	6	64	9
Patna	25	7	5	10	22	7	5	10	22	382	65	106	41	212	18
Bhagulpore ...	11	5	3	3	11	5	3	3	11	97	29	43	8	80	12
Chota Nagpore ...	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	48	14	16	7	37	7
Orissa	9	3	5	...	8	3	5	...	8	62	29	23	3	55	10
Total ...	274	58	127	74	259	58	119	73	250	3,339	685	1,171	442	2,298	150

1888.

Divisions.	Number of schools.	Number of schools which sent candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of schools which passed candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number gained scholarships.
Calcutta	31	(a) 6	(b) 1	29	36	5	1	28	34	1,031	85	175	169	420	17*
Presidency ...	70	(c) 9	43	13	65	8	40	10	58	614	78	154	117	349	25
Burdwan	70	(d) 10	42	15	67	10	28	13	51	766	46	97	116	259	17
Rajshahye ...	18	6	9	2	17	6	8	2	16	169	30	44	36	110	14
Dacca	35	(e) 5	17	12	34	5	15	12	32	610	68	126	131	325	21
Chittagong ...	11	3	5	1	9	3	5	1	9	132	20	36	32	88	8
Patna	28	7	6	11	24	7	5	10	22	503	20	86	80	186	18
Bhagulpore ...	12	5	3	3	11	5	3	2	10	120	7	29	36	72	12
Chota Nagpore ...	7	4	2	...	6	4	1	...	5	63	6	14	14	34	7
Orissa	10	3	6	1	10	3	5	...	8	76	3	18	21	42	10
Total ...	292	58	134	87	279	56	111	78	245	4,084	363	779	752	1,894	149

* Includes three girls' scholarships.

1887:
(a) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(b) The Free Church Normal School for girls.
(c) Including the Santipur Municipal School.
(d) Ditto the Burdwan ditto, and Ghattal Municipal School, and the Bali Rivers Thompson Municipal School.
(e) Including the Dacca Madrassa.

1888:
(a) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(b) The Free Church Normal School for girls.
(c) Including the Santipur Municipal School and the Moorshedabad Madrassa.
(d) Ditto the Burdwan ditto, Midnapore and Ghattal Municipal School, and the Bali Rivers Thompson Municipal School.
(e) Including the Dacca Madrassa.

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The 58 Government schools include the Bethune Girls' School, the Moorshedabad Madrassa, the Dacca Madrassa, and the municipal schools at Santipore, Burdwan, Midnapore, Ghatal and Bali. The school at Palamow and the Moorshedabad Madrassa passed no candidates. The Palamow School is situated in a backward part of Chota Nagpore, and proposals for strengthening its instructive staff are now under consideration. The Moorshedabad Madrassa is a special institution kept up for the benefit of the relatives of the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad, and it has never yet passed a pupil at the Entrance examination. The progress of aided schools continues to be on the whole satisfactory. In 1878 out of 84 aided schools, 73 competed and 49 were successful; in 1888 out of 147 schools, 134 competed and 111 were successful. In 1887, however, out of 141 schools, 127 competed and 119 were successful. The results for 1888 were thus not so favourable as those for 1887. The cause of the difference has already been explained. The general result is that in 10 years the number of successful aided schools has risen from 49 to 111.

70. *Government High Schools for Boys.*—These are either schools attached to colleges, and under the control of the Principals, or zillah schools of the first, second, or third class. The class of a school is fixed by the number of its pupils—whether 300 or more, between 175 and 300, or under 175. The following tables show the results of the Entrance examination for schools of each class. In accordance with the practice of previous years, the merit mark in the last column is found by crediting the school with one, two, or three marks for each boy passing in the third, second, or first division. As explained in former reports, each class includes schools of widely different numerical strength and financial prosperity, and therefore the merit marks, though furnishing a convenient test of progress from year to year, give only a rough idea of the comparative efficiency of different schools:—

Collegiate Schools.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	1887.					1888.					Merit marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1887.	1888.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Dacca Collegiate	529	64	23	19	11	53	61	17	13	7	37	118	84
2. Hindu	803	75	15	26	8	49	59	13	12	12	37	105	75
3. Hare	463	73	23	25	7	55	95	9	12	16	37	126	67
4. Hooghly Collegiate	830	47	23	19	3	45	55	7	12	13	32	110	58
5. Rajshahye do.	427	32	9	18	3	30	30	9	11	8	28	66	57
6. Patna do.	453	22	14	7	......	1	24	5	17	2	24	56	51
7. Krishnagar do.	283	40	12	20	2	34	36	2	12	8	22	78	38
8. Chittagong do.	469	20	1	16	1	18	29	4	5	8	17	36	30
9. Ravenshaw Collegiate (Cuttack)	301	20	10	9	......	19	23	1	8	9	18	48	28
10. Sanskrit Collegiate	133	17	3	6	1	10	12	3	4	1	8	22	18
11. A. P. Department, Calcutta Madrassa	458	18	6	8	4	18	24	1	4	7	12	38	18
12. Hooghly Branch	343	37	11	12	7	30	33	1	2	2	5	64	9
Total ...	4,492	465	150	185	47	382	481	72	112	93	277	867	533

Owing to the transfer of the Berhampore College to a Board of Trustees and of the Midnapore College to the local municipality, the number of collegiate schools declined from 14 to 12 and of their pupils from 5,000 to 4,492. In 1887 they sent up to the Entrance examination 465 candidates, of whom, 382 passed with a total merit mark of 867. In 1888 there were 481 candidates, of whom 277 were successful with a merit mark of 533.

Ever since the establishment of the University, the first place has been occupied either by the Hindu or by the Hare School; but the Dacca Collegiate School, which held the second place in 1887, now heads the list with 84 marks, the Hindu and Hare Schools following it, with 75 and 67 marks respectively. The Hindu School passed from the fourth to the second place, and the Hare School from the first to the third, while the Hooghly Collegiate School has gone down a step. The Hindu School lost 60 pupils and the Hare School gained 7 pupils during the last 12 months; they are both now numerically much weaker than the Dacca Collegiate School, which has 529 pupils. The fee-income of the Hare School was Rs. 24,480, and its expenditure Rs. 24,023. The Hindu School spent Rs. 22,283, of which Rs. 14,571 only were raised from fees. The maximum fee-rate in the Hare School was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 to bring it up to the level of the Hindu School, the highest rate in similar schools under native management being Rs. 3 a month. The increase was viewed with disfavour by the British Indian Association, which thought the matter of sufficient importance to be represented to the Lieutenant-Governor, but the orders were upheld. The fees at the Dacca Collegiate School amounted to Rs. 12,112, and its expenditure to Rs. 15,407; at the Hooghly, Krishnagar, and Rajshahye Collegiate Schools the fees amounted to Rs. 10,812, Rs. 7,316, and Rs. 8,583 respectively. The fee-income of the remaining collegiate schools was as follows:—Patna Rs. 11,823, Hooghly Branch Rs. 8,681, Ravenshaw Collegiate Rs. 5,575, Calcutta Madrassa Rs. 6,829, Chittagong Collegiate Rs. 8,262, and the Sanskrit Collegiate School Rs. 2,602.

71. *Zillah schools, first class.*—The number of these schools, with 300 pupils and upwards, was 15, against 14 in the preceding year, the Patna City School having regained the position which it had lost. The results of the Entrance examination for the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Zillah schools—first class.

Name of School.		Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	1887. Number of candidates.	1887. Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1888. Number of candidates.	1888. Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Merit marks. 1887.	Merit marks. 1888.
1.	Mymensingh ...	405	25	7	8	3	18	29	6	12	8	26	40	50
	Comillah ...	327	15	6	8	......	14	24	8	10	6	24	34	50
3.	Burisal ...	429	38	11	22	2	35	34	8	8	3	19	79	43
4.	Utterparah* ...	339	31	6	16	4	26	36	4	10	6	20	54	38
5.	Arrah ...	336	15	8	5	......	13	25	3	11	3	17	34	34
6.	Gya ...	376	20	8	7	1	16	30	1	7	11	19	39	28
7.	Mozufferpore ...	314	13	4	7	1	12	26	2	5	10	17	27	26
8.	Bhagulpore ...	354	23	5	12	2	19	26	......	7	10	17	41	24
	Beerbhoom ...	315	24	7	7	5	19	20	4	5	2	11	49	24
	Baraset ...	302	14	3	4	1	8	21	4	5	2	11	18	24
11.	Noakhally ...	383	10	8	2	......	10	13	2	6	5	13	28	23
12.	Chuprah ...	473	31	4	12	9	25	37	1	6	7	14	45	23
	Jessore ...	328	11	2	7	......	9	15	3	5	3	11	20	22
14.	Moorshedabad ...	357	9	......	7	1	8	15	2	2	5	9	15	15
15.	Patna City ...	306	13	5	1	3	9	18	......	5	1	6	20	11
	Total ...	5,344	292	84	125	32	241	369	48	104	82	234	534	434

* Made over to local management.

From 15 schools with 5,344 pupils, 369 candidates competed in 1888, and of these 234 were successful with a merit mark of 434. In 1887 out of 292 candidates, 241 passed with a merit mark of 534.

The Mymensingh and Commillah schools head the list, the former having risen from the fifth and the latter from the eighth place; they passed 26 and 24 candidates respectively, of whom six and eight were in the first division. The Burisal School has come down from the first to the third place. The Uttarpara school has also lost two steps. The Baraset school has risen from the 13th to the 8th place and the Arrah school from the 9th to the 5th. The Chupra school has come down from the 3rd to the 12th place, and the Bhagulpore school from the 4th to the 8th. The hostels attached to the Baraset, Jessore, and Moorshedabad schools are reported to be working satisfactorily.

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72. *Zillah Schools, second class.*—The number of schools in this class is 15, against 17 in the preceding year. The decrease of two schools is due to the transfer of the Patna City School to the first class, and of the Howrah, Balasore, and Chybassa schools to the third class, while the schools at Maldah and Motihari have passed up from the third to the second class. The examination results for the last two years are compared below:—

Zillah Schools—Second class.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	1887.					1888.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—				Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—					
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1887.	1888.
1. Furreedpore ...	274	15	4	7	3	14	14	6	8	......	14	29	34
2. Ranchi ...	253	14	3	5	1	9	16	4	5	3	12	20	25
3. Bogra ...	211	8	6	2	......	8	14	3	6	2	11	22	23
4. Rungpore ...	274	13	5	6	2	13	16	3	2	9	14	29	22
5. Pubna ...	290	11	4	6	1	11	13	5	3	......	8	25	21
6. Taki ...	245	6	4	1	1	6	9	4	2	3	9	15	19
7. { Monghyr ...	288	15	5	9	1	15	11	1	5	3	9	34	16
7. { Dinagepore ...	185	6	1	2	......	3	6	5	......	1	6	7	16
9. Barrackpore ...	239	7	2	2	2	6	10	2	3	3	8	12	15
10. Khulna ...	188	11	8	3	......	11	14	1	4	2	7	30	13
11. { Julpaigori ...	230	9	2	6	1	9	11	......	4	3	7	19	11
11. { Purulia ...	239	9	2	4	......	6	16	......	3	5	8	14	11
13. Bankura ...	246	20	7	7	2	16	21	1	3	1	5	37	10
14. Maldah ...	178	6	2	4	......		8	......	3	2	5	14	8
15. Motihari ...	208	6	1	2	......	3	11	......	3	......	3	7	6
Total ...	3,548	156	56	66	14	136	190	35	54	37	126	314	250

From 15 schools with 3,548 pupils, 190 candidates were sent up in 1888, of whom 126 were successful, with a merit mark of 250. In 1887, out of 156 candidates, 136 passed with a merit mark of 314.

The relative position of schools of the second class has again altered considerably, the Furreedpore school having risen from the fifth to the first place, the Ranchi school from the tenth to the second place, and the Bogra school from the ninth to the third place. The Bankoora school has fallen from the second to the thirteenth place. The Balasore school, which was at the top of the list in the previous year, with a merit mark of 39, has now, in consequence of a loss of pupils, been reduced to the third class, with a merit mark of 12 only. The loss of 17 pupils, which has brought its strength below the second-class limit of 175, is ascribed to the introduction of an enhanced scale of fees and to the opening of a middle English school in the town. It did not do badly in the examination, passing 9 candidates out of 11, but in the previous year, under the same head-master, it achieved the signal success of passing all its 14 candidates, 11 in the first division. It is hoped that the numbers of the school will shortly be restored. The strength of the Howrah school fell from 248 to 145 owing to the opening of a much cheaper school hard by. The number of successful candidates fell from 14 to 5. There is little doubt that this school no longer satisfies a public need. If the municipality do not take over the management (a question now under consideration), it should be closed and the way cleared for private enterprise, which already occupies the field with success. The loss of status of the Chybassa school is believed to be only temporary, the introduction of increased rates of fees having caused the immediate withdrawal of 95 pupils, of whom 52 were aborigines. Concessions in favour of this last class of pupils have since been made. The success of the Ranchi school induced the local community to apply to Government for the addition of college classes to the institution, with the view of converting it into a second grade college for Chota Nagpore. It is not probable that the request will be granted. A proposal for the construction of additional class-rooms at Ranchi as well as at Purulia has, however, received the sanction of Government. The Khulna school is still held in the old aided school building. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his recent visit to Khulna expressed his willingness to provide two-thirds of the cost of the building, if the people would raise from local sources the remaining one-third.

73. *Zillah Schools, third class.*—These schools numbered eight, against seven in the preceding year. The Howrah, Balasore and Chybassa schools came

down from the second to the third class, while the Motihari and Maldah schools were moved up. The results for two years are given below:— SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Zillah Schools—Third class.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	1887. Number of candidates.	1887. Number passed in the— First division.	1887. Second division.	1887. Third division.	1887. Total.	1888. Number of candidates.	1888. Number passed in the— First division.	1888. Second division.	1888. Third division.	1888. Total.	Merit Marks. 1887.	Merit Marks. 1888.
1. Hazaribagh ...	139	8	4	3	1	8	11	1	5	2	8	19	15
2. Balasore ...	159	14	11	3	......	14	11	......	3	6	9	39	12
3. { Dumka ...	116	5	2	2	1	5	5	......	4	1	5	11	9
{ Pooree ..	104	5	2	2	......	4	8	2	1	1	4	10	9
5. Purneah ...	132	5	......	4	......	4	8	1	1	3	5	8	8
6. Howrah ...	145	20	3	8	3	14	16	......	2	3	5	28	7
7. Chybassa ...	85	1	1	......	......	1	7	1	......	2	3	3	5
8. Palamow ...	103	5	3	1	1	5	3	......	......	......	...	12	......
Total ...	983	63	26	23	6	55	60	5	16	18	30	130	65

In 1888 these eight schools with 983 pupils passed 39 candidates out of 69, with a merit mark of 65. In 1887, out of 63 candidates, 55 were successful with a merit mark of 130.

The Hazaribagh school again heads the list, having passed eight out of its 11 candidates, one of them in the first division. For the first time in its history, the Chybassa school has passed as many as three candidates. Its staff has lately been strengthened by the appointment of a third master, but it is still under-officered. The increased income from the revised rates of fees will enable the Department to improve it. It will be seen that the Hazaribagh and Chybassa schools, though in the third class, gain higher merit marks than six of the second class schools. The Palamow school, though it passed three candidates the year before, is among the weakest of the weakest of the Government schools, and its staff requires to be considerably strengthened. The increased fee-income will render such a proposal feasible.

74. The following table shows in juxtaposition the departmental as well as the non-departmental schools maintained in Calcutta for the benefit of native students:—

Entrance Examination, March 1888.

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.	Number of scholarships gained.
Government Schools—							
1. Hare ...	463	95	9	12	16	37	3
2. Hindu ...	303	59	13	12	12	37	4
3. Sanskrit Collegiate ...	133	12	3	4	1	8	......
4. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa ...	458	24	1	4	7	12	......
Total ...	1,357	190	26	32	36	94	7
Unaided Schools—							
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	944	82	9	24	17	50	......
2. Ripon Collegiate School ...	753	73	2	7	10	19	......
3. Oriental Seminary ...	604	20	1	5	7	13	......
4. Albert Collegiate School ...	603	50	4	10	9	23	......
5. New Indian School ...	573	61	6	7	11	24	1
6. City Collegiate School ...	57[illegible]	54	8	15	5	28	3
7. Free Church Institution ...	476	28	4	10	3	17	......
8. Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar Branch ...	441	59	......	18	8	26	......
9. Ditto ditto, Shampukoor do. ...	357	[illegible]	8	8	4	20	1
10. General Assembly's Institution ...	423	86	10	20	11	41	2
11. Calcutta Aryan Institution ...	353	13	1	1	1	3	......
12. Calcutta Institution ...	397	11	1	2	2	5	......
13. Calcutta Training Academy ...	413	10	1	......	4	5	......
14. Mr. Dall's High School ...	201	8	1	2	......	3	......
15. Broughton Institution ...	165	16	......	1	2	3	......
16. Calcutta Jubilee Institution ...	95	12	......	......	......	......	......
17. Northbrook School ...	107	3	......	......	1	1	......
18. C. M. S. Boarding School ...	*......	3	......	......	1	1	......
19. Keshub Academy ...	673	90	......	2	10	12	......
20. Cotton Institution ...	235	11	......	1	2	3	......
21. Bungobasi School ...	338	35	......	3	7	10	......
22. City Collegiate School, Sobha Bazar Branch ...	297	16	......	3	5	8	......
23. Baghbazar Model School ...	330	4	......	......	2	2	......
24. Sil's Free College ...	384	8	......	......	1	1	......
25. Simla Bengal Academy ...	316	4	......	1	2	3	......
26. Bishop's College ...	*......	2	......	......	1	1	......
27. Metropolitan Institution, Balakhana Branch...	207	10	1	1	2	4	......
28. Ditto ditto, Burra Bazar do. ...	319	15	......	......	3	3	......
29. Simla High School ...	223	21	......	1	2	3	.
Total ...	......	836	57	142	133	332	7

* Returns not received from these two schools.

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75. The question of school discipline continues to occupy the attention of the higher officers of the Department, and the subject has been discussed at length in a report recently submitted to Government. A school mainly dependent for support on the fees paid by its pupils is at times compelled to tolerate breaches of discipline which a well-endowed institution can punish without fear. In Bengal the number of educational institutions of really independent position is by no means large. The admittedly superior discipline of a Government or of a missionary school is justly attributed to its solvency. The unnecessary multiplication of high schools in Calcutta and other towns is an evil, the magnitude of which can hardly be measured. The number of these schools is now far beyond the needs of the community, and many of them are stated as purely money-making speculations. Boys are bribed to join them, to the injury of older and more respectable institutions; by the appointment of ill-qualified or inexperienced masters the standard of education is degraded; and by a lax system of discipline the standard of morality also. The inter-school rules go some way to check unscrupulous managers, but, as I have explained in a previous section, they now give the latter too much power, and a boy, once joining such a school, often finds that he is caught as in a trap. Many of these schools, especially in mofussil towns, are held in unsuitable buildings, and have no books of reference and no proper supply of furniture. It may be assumed that under the operation of the ordinary laws of demand and supply, the trade of school-making will soon reach a point at which it ceases to be profitable; but the loss in power and efficiency during the transition stage is a very serious evil. No orders of the Government can of course prevent the opening of a school of any description; it is the University alone that can check the evil by declining to recognise a school that does not satisfy certain conditions. It has already taken steps in this direction by giving power to the Syndicate "to refuse to recognise any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools as having been in existence since the 1st of July next preceding the examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard." It would probably be an improvement to extend the term of probation to two years, and to require the managers to notify to the Inspector their intention of opening a school, and to supply full particulars of the establishment and accommodation to be provided. It would not thereby lose the right of sending up candidates to the examination during the probationary period; the only difference would be that they would appear as private students.

76. The following statement shows the second languages taken up by candidates, including those from European schools, at the Entrance examinations held during the last three years:—

Entrance Examination.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Latin	85	89	79
Greek	......	......	2
Sanskrit	2,155	2,513	2,516
Arabic	3	7	4
Persian	208	238	392
Bengali	549	504	1,102
Urdu	48	26	29
Hindi	93	84	126
Uriya	14	19	23
Armenian	2	......	1
Burmese	......	2	2
French	15	17	29
Total	3.172	3,499	4,305

The number of candidates taking up Bengali has steadily declined during the last few years, while those taking up a classical language has gone on increasing, chiefly in consequence of the orders of the Bengal Government confining the award of scholarships to the latter class. The large increase of candidates taking up Bengali is, therefore, altogether unexpected. The majority of them are doubtless sent up by those inferior schools, on the multiplication of which I have just commented. As a classical language has to be taken up at the First Examination in Arts, the preference for Bengali is not likely to be permanent.

77. The candidates are classified according to their religion in the following statement:— SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Entrance Examination, 1888.

Religion.	Number of candidates examined.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus	3,867	341	720	707	1,768
Mahomedans	271	11	51	51	113
Christians	116	22	34	23	79
Others	51	16	14	7	37
Total ...	4,305	390	819	788	1,997

In 1887, 2,151 Hindus, 133 Mahomedans, 83 Christians, and 42 others passed the examination. There is little change in the relative proportion of successful candidates of different creeds.

78. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for the past two years:—

Distribution Lists of Junior Scholarships, 1887 *and* 1888.

Division.	1887. First-grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second-grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third-grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	1888. First-grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second-grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third-grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Calcutta	1	5	10	16	16	......	......	2	5	10	17	17	...	...
Presidency	......	7	13	20	20	......	......	5	7	13	25	25	...	.
Burdwan	3	6	12	21	21	..	......	......	6	12	18	18	...	
Rajshahye	2	6	10	18	18	......	......	......	6	10	16	14	2	...
Dacca	3	6	12	21	21	......	....	3	6	12	21	21	...	...
Chittagong	1	2	6	9	8	1	......	......	2	6	8	8	...	...
Patna	......	6	12	18	18	...	......	......	6	12	18	14	4	
Bhagulpore	......	3	9	12	11	1	......	......	3	9	12	7	5	...
Orissa	......	4	6	10	9	1	......	......	4	6	10	3	7	...
Chota Nagpore	......	2	5	7	7	...	......	......	2	5	7	6	1	...
Total ...	10	47	95	152	149	3	......	10	47	95	152	133	19	
Girls' Scholarships.														
Calcutta	1	1	1	3	3	......	......	1	1	1	3	3	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	11	48	96	155	152	3	......	11	48	96	155	136	19	..

It is noteworthy, as an apparent indication of the greater ease of passing in the first class in 1887, that while in that year only three junior scholarships were awarded to candidates passing in the second division, in 1888 no less than 19 scholarships were so awarded to candidates from the divisions of Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore.

79. *Middle English Schools.*—The statistics for these schools for native boys for the past two years are compared in the following statement:—

Middle English Schools for Boys.

	1886-87. Schools.	Pupils.	1887-88. Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	7	838	8	1,277
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards ...	8	1,140	12	993
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards	534	37,375	533	38,869
Unaided	169	11,781	192	13,512
Total ...	718	51,134	745	54,651

The schools maintained by the Department have advanced from seven to eight. They are the following:—The English Department of the Calcutta Model School, the Colinga Branch School, the Hooghly Model, the Darjeeling

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Zillah School, the Rangamati and Bandarban Boarding Schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the the Cuttack Model School. The Bogra Model School, which was erroneously classed as a municipal school last year, is the new one on the list.

The schools maintained by Municipal or District Boards have increased from 8 to 12. Of the eight old schools, six are in the Burdwan Division, one in Rajshahye and one in Patna. The four new schools are—one in Orissa, one in Dacca, and two in the Patna Division.

In aided middle English schools there was a loss of one. The schools are thus distributed:—Presidency Division 119, Burdwan 134, Rajshahye 56, Dacca 100, Chittagong 23, Patna 37, Bhagulpore 23, Orissa 26, and Chota Nagpore 15.

Unaided schools have again advanced from 169 to 192, 13 new schools having been opened in the Dacca Division alone. The schools are distributed as follows:—Presidency Division 35, Calcutta 6, Burdwan 36, Rajshahye 15, Dacca 45, Chittagong 16, Patna 26, Bhagulpore 5, Orissa 4, Orissa Tributary Mehals 3, and Chota Nagpore 1. Most of these schools have been opened to meet a local demand for elementary English education, and exist in the hope of obtaining a grant-in-aid from departmental or local funds. Some are due to a less worthy motive, and have been started as a result of village disputes with the object of injuring some neighbouring school.

80. *Middle English Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination are given below. The standard is that of the middle vernacular scholarship examination, with English added as a language only:—

Middle English Scholarship Examination for Boys, 1888.

Division.	Number of institutions sending examinees.								Number of examinees.					Number passed.															Race or creed of passed scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.							Institutions under public management.			Aided institutions.			Other institutions.			Private students.			Total.							Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency	......	...	98	74	11	5	109	79	......	327	25	27	379	...		...	33	92	39	1	3	2	..	2	6	34*	97*	47*	...	172	6	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	1	1	......	......	......	....	1	1	7	.....	.....	1	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	5	5	107	91	12	11	124	107	16	332	33	24	405	3	5	4	34	81	88	2	7	10	.	3	2	30	96	104	...	237	2	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	3	3	36	26	4	4	43	33	12	92	22	9	135	5	5	...	13	28	13	4	5	3	1	1	3	23	39	10	...	73	8	..	...	...	...
Dacca	1	...	73	66	14	11	88	77	1	209	32	14	256	...	...	.	27	66	48	.	11	13	...	...	3	27	77	64	...	162	6	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1	1	15	12	9	7	25	20	3	40	31	7	84	1		1	1	10	5	1	9	6	..	1	1	3	20	13	...	30	5	...	...	...	1
Patna	2	1	29	16	9	3	40	20	5	106	52	27	190	...	1	..	...	21	5	...	2	5	...	3	1	...	27	11	...	33	5	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	......	...	17	16	1	.....	18	16	.....	43	4	10	57	...	...	...	4	17	7	...	..	...	...	..	1	4	17	8	...	25	3	...	...	1	...
Chota Nagpore ...	......	...	9	7	......	......	9	7	......	35	......	...	35	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	6	1	...	9	...	...
Orissa	2	2	20	13	3	3	25	18	14	65	11	9	99	1	3	...	6	13	10	...	1	2	...	...	...	7	17	12	...	31	5	...	...	...	...
Do. Tributary Mehals	......	...	......	......	2	2	2	2	......	......	5	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	13	404	321	65	46	484	380	58	1,249	219	128	1,653	12	16	6	118	340	219	9	39	43	2	10	17	141	405	285	...	779	41	...	9	1	1
																										831 (total of first, second and third divisions)									

N. B.—Thirty-three middle vernacular schools sent up 61 candidates to this examination, and 36 candidates from 21 schools were successful.
Two amalgamated high schools sent up 6 candidates to this examination, all of whom were successful.
* Exclusive of 73 candidates passing by the middle vernacular standard from 20 middle English schools.

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The foregoing table shows that 484 middle English schools sent up 1,525 candidates, of whom 802 from 380 schools were successful. There were besides 61 candidates from 33 vernacular schools, of whom 36 from 21 schools passed the examination. Two amalgamated high schools also sent up six candidates, who were all successful. There were likewise 29 successful private students. In the preceding year 449 middle English schools sent up 1,333 candidates, of whom 761 from 353 schools passed, besides 26 successful candidates from vernacular schools, 4 from high schools, and 33 private students. The results for 1888 show, therefore, a marked improvement over those of the previous year. Most of the successful candidates came from aided schools. Under the system hitherto in force, the same candidate might present himself a second or third time at the examination after having already passed it; but as this practice had the effect of detaining students at middle schools after they were fit for a higher stage of instruction, I found it necessary to notify to schools that a boy who had once passed the examination, whether in English or in the vernacular only, could not be admitted to it again. The new rule is in entire accordance with the practice of the Universities in India and England, and will have a salutary influence on the schools, although it may for a time reduce the number of candidates. The teaching in middle English schools is carried on by means of vernacular text-books in all subjects except English, so that if a middle vernacular school chooses to add an English class, it is in a position to compete at the middle scholarship examination. When a vernacular school has by its success at the English examination established its claim to recognition as a middle English school, all it has to do is to apply to the Circle Inspector to be so recognised, without any alteration in the terms of its grant. When, however, a middle school in extra-urban tracts applies for conversion into a high English school, it is placed in a difficulty. As a high school, it cannot continue to receive aid from the District Board; while the Department has not now the means of aiding it by a separate grant. At first, by an arrangement between the Boards and the Department, the amount of the grant was transferred to the latter, and was thus continued to the school as a departmental grant; but of late District Boards have refused to reduce in this way the funds at their disposal. It is clear, therefore, that the interests of schools undergoing the process of transformation from middle to high or from high to middle require special attention.

81. *Middle Vernacular Schools.*—The figures for this class of schools are compared below:—

Middle Vernacular Schools for Boys.

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department	153	8,097	35	3,114
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards ...	37	3,128	154	8,764
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards	864	46,990	892	48,581
Unaided	103	6,263	108	6,563
Total ...	1,157	64,478	1,189	67,022

Departmental middle vernacular schools declined from 153 to 35 on their transfer to District Boards, while those maintained by the Boards advanced from 37 to 154. The net result of the transfer of management is a loss of one school. The departmental schools are situated in municipalities, or in those districts in which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act has not yet come into operation, and are distributed as follows:—Presidency Division 2, Calcutta 1, Burdwan 1, Rajshahye 1, Dacca 2, Patna 5, Bhagulpore 5, Orissa Tributary Mehals 2, and Chota Nagpore 16. The following is the distribution of the 154 Board schools:—Presidency Division 12, Burdwan 22, Rajshahye 25, Dacca 14, Chittagong 10, Patna 38, Bhagulpore 20, and Orissa 13.

Aided vernacular schools advanced from 864 to 892. The Presidency Division gained 5, Burdwan 10, Dacca 2, Chittagong 14, and Chota Nagpore 1 school, while Rajshahye lost 1 and Bhagulpore 3 schools. The distribution of these schools was as follows:—Presidency Division 208, Calcutta 5, Burdwan 190, Rajshahye 104, Dacca 222, Chittagong 99, Patna 6, Bhagulpore 22, Orissa 21, and Chota Nagpore 15.

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Unaided schools increased from 103 to 108. Like middle English schools of the same class, many of these have been started in the hope of getting a Government grant. They were distributed as follows:—Presidency Division and Calcutta 22, Burdwan 18, Rajshahye 12, Dacca 17, Chittagong 8, Patna 15, Bhagulpore 3, Orissa 3, and Orissa Tributary Mehals 10.

82. ***Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination.***—The following table gives the results of the examination:—

Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination for Boys, 1888.

Division.	Number of institutions sending examinees. — Institutions under public management. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Aided institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Other institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Total. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Number of examinees. — Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	12	12	156	127	11	11	179	150	62	513	45	117	767
Calcutta	1	1	6	5	4	4	11	10	17	44	17	3	81
Burdwan	21	17	160	128	12	7	193	152	74	514	36	149	773
Rajshahye	20	18	85	59	9	7	114	84	61	236	19	68	384
Dacca	15	15	190	169	14	11	219	195	93	614	72	213	992
Chittagong	9	8	86	72	3	3	98	83	29	344	7	164	544
Patna	30	23	4	4	11	9	45	36	119	10	40	149	318
Bhagulpore	18	14	19	18	1	1	38	33	50	50	2	62	173
Chota Nagpore	15	11	11	10	.....	......	26	21	49	37	...	16	102
Orissa	13	12	21	16	...	......	34	28	65	88	...	62	215
Do. Tributary Mehals	2	2	...	.....	8	8	10	10	10	...	23	1	34
Total ...	156	133	738	608	73	61	967	802	638	2,489	261	1,004	4,383

Division.	Number passed. — Institutions under public management. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Aided institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Other institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Private students. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Presidency	13	14	20	51	124	154	7	10	14	..	7	19	71	(a) 155	207
Calcutta	12	3	1	24	10	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	30	17	4
Burdwan	9	16	25	38	86	164	1	3	11	1	7	47	49	112	247
Rajshahye	3	12	28	13	42	76	1	3	7	...	2	20	17	59	131
Dacca	10	17	36	53	163	197	3	9	24	1	7	37	67	196	294
Chittagong	1	7	10	32	90	111	1	2	2	..	6	34	34	105	157
Patna	13	32	13	..	1	1	3	12	8	...	28	25	16	76	47
Bhagulpore	6	24	11	6	16	15	...	1	...	2	2	11	14	43	37
Chota Nagpore	11	8	9	3	10	16	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	20	27
Orissa	12	10	16	5	20	23	...	...	...	1	4	16	18	34	55
Do. Tributary Mehals	2	2	3	...	...	...	3	9	7	...	...	...	5	11	10
Total	92	145	172	225	565	759	22	53	75	5	65	211	344	828	1,216
														2,388	

Division.	Race or creed of passed scholars. — Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races. — Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency	...	407	26	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	401	7	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	...	152	55	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	505	52	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	242	50	...	...	...	4
Patna	...	127	12	...	...	...	..
Bhagulpore	...	80	11	...	...	3	...
Chota Nagpore	...	61	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	104	2	1	...	...	...
Do. Tributary Mehals	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2,165	215	1	...	3	4

N.B.—Three hundred and twenty-five middle English schools sent up 945 candidates to this examination, and 676 candidates from 278 schools were successful.
Twenty amalgamated high English schools sent up 193 candidates to this examination, and 132 candidates from 16 schools were successful.
(a) Exclusive of four candidates passing from guru-training classes.

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The number of competing middle vernacular schools was 967, against 925 of the preceding year. The number of successful schools was 802 against 773. Again, out of 3,379 candidates from these schools, 2,107 were successful, against 2,214 out of 3,218 in the year before. There were besides 945 candidates sent up from 325 middle English schools, and 676 from 278 schools were successful, against 723 from 285 schools in the previous year. From 20 amalgamated high schools appeared 193 candidates; of these 132 from 16 schools passed, against 151 from 22 schools in 1887. Again, out of 1,004 private students, 281 passed, against 282 out of 838 in the preceding examination. There has thus been some falling off in the number and proportion of successful candidates. The new rule as to appearing again at the examination, whether English or vernacular, after having once passed it by either standard, applies to candidates from vernacular schools also.

83. The two examinations are in all respects identical, except for the English paper at the middle English examination; and candidates from schools of both classes indifferently are allowed to compete by either standard. If then the results of the two examinations be combined, we obtain a means of comparing the progress of middle schools generally. The necessary figures are given in the following statement:—

	Number of candidates.	1886-87. Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Total passed.
Middle English	2,207	761	721	1,4[illegible]
„ vernacular	3,271	26	2,214	2,240
Total	5,478	787	2,935	3,722
		1887-88.		
Middle English	2,470	802	676	1,478
„ vernacular	3,440	36	2,107	2,143
Total	5,910	838	2,783	3,621

The number of examinees rose from 5,478 to 5,910, but the number passing declined from 3,722 to 3,621. Thus the result was somewhat less favourable than that of the year before.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

84. The following statement compares the statistics of primary schools for native boys for the past two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

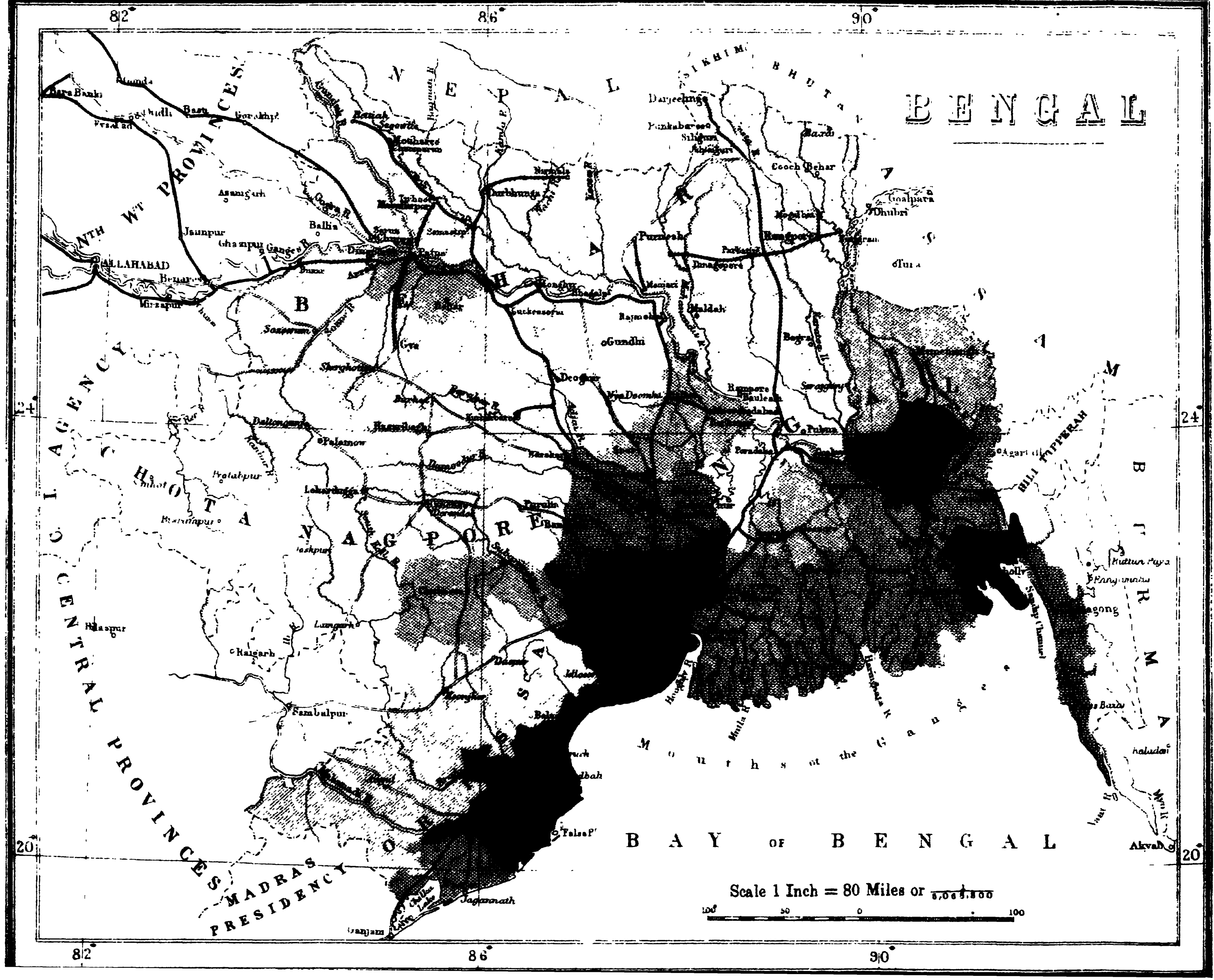
	1886-87. Schools.	Pupils.	1887-88. Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management—				
Maintained by the Department ...	21	780	11	413
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	7	235	16	514
Under private management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards ...	3,016	110,099	2,860	106,017
Unaided	102	3,757	139	5,379
Total ...	3,146	114,871	3,026	112,323

Lower Primary Schools.

	1886-87. Schools.	Pupils.	1887-88. Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management—				
Maintained by the Department ...	12	185	10	143
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	20	502	15	366
Under private management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards ...	38,331	855,571	37,430	849,823
Unaided	6,974	108,956	8,140	140,767
Total ...	45,337	965,214	45,595	991,099
Grand Total ...	48,483	1,080,085	48,621	1,103,422

There has been a gain of 138 schools and of 23,337 pupils. The average number of pupils to a school has slightly increased from 22·3 to 22·7, namely,

Map 2.—Showing the extent of Primary Education in 1887-88.



REFERENCE.

Class 4.	below 20 per cent.	
" 3.	20 to 35 " "	
" 2.	35 to 50 " "	
" 1.	50 per cent. and upwards	

from 38 to 37 in upper primary schools, the number in lower primaries remaining nearly unaltered at 21. The process of decline noticed in the two previous reports has apparently received a check; and as the small schools gradually gain strength so as to entitle them to recognition and aid, a further increase may be expected. While, however, there has been an appreciable increase in lower primary schools, the upper primaries show a net decrease of 120 schools, the small gains in other tracts being more than counterbalanced by the loss of 201 schools in Behar. This loss, however, is rather apparent than real, being the result of a more careful classification of the schools, necessitating [illegible] transfer from the upper to the lower standard. The matter will be [illegible] fuller detail further on. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

[illegible] The following table shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the [illegible]nt districts, as compared with the number of boys of school-going age, [illegible] 15 per cent. of the male population, as in England:—

	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.		Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	
				Year 1886-87.	Year 1887-88.	Year 1886-87.	Year 1887-88.
[illegible]	[illegible]	488,952	73,343	45,163	47,448	61	64
[illegible]	[illegible]	316,479	47,472	29,300	29,051	61	61
[illegible]	[illegible]	415,248	62,287	31,177	30,906	50	59
[illegible]	[illegible]	288,817	43,323	22,620	22,658	52	52
5	[illegible]	1,244,274	186,641	91,664	98,134	49	52
6	[illegible]	1,033,863	155,079	67,587	81,459	43	52
7	[illegible]	461,461	69,219	31,943	35,497	46	51
8	Cutta[illegible]	849,254	127,388	62,985	65,372	49	50
9	Burdw[illegible]	668,295	100,244	47,853	49,830	48	49
10	Tipperah	770,893	115,634	59,017	54,854	51	48
11	24-Pergunnahs	975,430	146,315	71,065	71,261	48	48
12	Backergunge	973,479	146,022	60,089	70,126	41	48
13	Chittagong	531,649	79,747	36,881	37,915	46	47
14	Bankurah	507,136	76,070	34,504	32,803	45	43
15	Khulna	568,402	85,260	28,443	32,167	33	37
16	Furreedpore	805,989	120,898	23,871	44,202	20	36
17	Beerbhoom	381,563	57,234	17,773	17,714	31	30
18	Pooree	440,609	66,091	22,842	19,097	34	29
19	Jessore	779,805	116,970	33,938	34,340	29	29
20	Moorshedabad	586,485	87,972	23,588	23,534	26	26
21	Singbhoom	280,978	42,146	11,055	10,835	26	25
22	Patna	858,783	128,817	25,942	32,832	20	25
23	Mymensingh	1,553,397	233,009	45,089	48,089	19	21
24	Maldah	346,998	52,050	9,187	8,936	17	17
25	Mozufferpore	1,265,731	189,850	16,122	20,378	8	17
26	Nuddea	985,245	147,787	24,329	24,658	16	16
27	Manbhoom	525,328	78,799	12,993	12,580	16	16
28	Chumparun	870,627	130,594	18,170	19,640	14	15
29	Sonthal Pergunnahs	785,330	117,799	14,233	15,822	12	15
30	Sarun	1,083,565	162,535	22,456	24,237	14	14
31	Monghyr	969,124	145,369	18,843	21,193	12	14
32	Gya	1,043,441	156,516	19,113	23,070	12	14
33	Bhagulpore	979,119	146,868	17,333	21,095	11	14
34	Pubna	648,311	97,247	17,329	13,145	18	13
35	Bogra	372,677	55,902	9,545	7,744	17	13
36	Purneah	937,080	140,562	17,344	18,279	12	13
37	Dinagepore	782,292	117,344	15,141	14,246	13	12
38	Orissa Tributary Mehals	794,385	119,157	14,458	14,440	12	12
39	Hazaribagh	544,903	81,735	9,378	10,451	11	12
40	Shahabad	950,250	142,538	16,697	16,354	12	11
41	Lohardugga	796,657	119,498	12,939	14,260	10	11
42	Julpaiguri	305,555	45,833	6,106	4,688	13	10
43	Rungpore	1,067,701	160,155	19,205	16,307	11	10
44	Darjeeling	88,948	13,342	1,500	1,405	11	10
45	Rajshahye	660,226	99,034	15,789	9,166	15	9
46	Durbhunga	1,295,785	194,368	15,465	16,941	8	8
47	Chittagong Hill Tracts	56,546	8,482	332	321	3	3

Of the fourteen districts which head the list, with more than 40 per cent. of their boys at school, some have moved up and others have lost ground. Hooghly was bracketed first with Howrah in the preceding year, but has now taken a clear lead; while Noakhali has risen from the fifth to the third place, Midnapore from the seventh to the fifth, Dacca from the thirteenth to the sixth, Balasore from the tenth to the seventh, and Backergunge from the fourteenth to the twelfth. The second group of eight districts, with 20 to 37 per cent. of their boys at school, show slighter changes; three of them, namely, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Patna, having retained their old places, while Furreedpore has risen from the twenty-first to the sixteenth place. Districts with ten per cent. and less occupy the six places at the bottom of the list. Among them, Rajshahye has come down from the twenty-ninth to the forty-fifth place, its percentage being reduced from 15 to 9. This result is due to the new system of primary school administration adopted by the District Board, which has replaced the old system of payment on results by one of fixed stipends.

Reckoned by divisions, Burdwan and Chittagong head the list, with 50·8 and 48·8 per cent. of possible boy-pupils at school. Dacca and Orissa follow with 37·3 and 35·3 per cent. respectively, while the Presidency Division shows

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31·8 per cent. as in the previous year. Chota Nagpore has 14·9, Bhagulpore 14·3, Patna 13·6, and Rajshahye 11·8. In the preceding year, the place of the Rajshahye Division was above that of Bhagulpore and Patna.

86. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the Department and by District and Local Boards respectively on account of primary schools. The statement includes charges for girls' schools and for the subordinate inspecting staff, while it excludes payments to primary schools from the grant-in-aid allotment, so that it cannot be compared with the table given above in paragraph 8:—

	From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	78,033	1,94,184	2,72 217
Non-stipendiary "	16,843	2,20,679	2,37,522
Indigenous "	315	1,825	2,140
Prizes	4,569	19,988	24,557
Other payments	24,080	1,21,573	1,45,653
Total ...	1,23,840	5,58,249	6,82,089

In the preceding year the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,36,243, so that there was a reduction of Rs. 54,154 in the expenditure under this head. As before explained, the allotment of funds to District Boards fell considerably short of that for 1886-87; and also, owing to delay in payment, large sums due for 1887-88 fell over into the following year. It appears from the divisional reports that reward bills for more than Rs. 3,000 were not passed in the Jhenida sub-division of the Jessore district; that rewards to gurus in Hooghly and Howrah to the amount of Rs. 15,000 were not distributed until after the close of the year; and that owing to the transfer of administration and the uncertainty in which the District Boards had for some time to work in the absence of sanctioned budget estimates, expenditure in many instances was kept down to the lowest possible point.

The total amount contributed by municipalities to the support of primary schools was Rs. 16,355; varying from Rs. 7,805 in the Presidency Division, Rs. 2,815 in Patna, and Rs. 1,968 in Burdwan, to smaller sums in other divisions. In the 24-Pergunnahs the municipal contributions fell off by Rs. 1,182. The new Municipal Act for Calcutta contains a section empowering the Commissioners to spend money on primary and technical schools.

87. A total sum of Rs. 1,23,840 was expended under the old system under orders of the Deputy Commissioners in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, in Darjeeling, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs; under orders of the Circle Inspector in Calcutta; under orders of the Superintendent in the Orissa Tributary Mehals, and under orders of District Magistrates within the limits of municipalities and cantonments, which are exempted from the operation of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act. An analysis of the returns of expenditure shows that 1,152 schools received in stipends Rs. 45,400, or at Rs. 39 each per annum; 663 schools were paid Rs. 32,633 in stipends and rewards jointly, or at the rate of Rs. 49 a school; and that 1,591 schools received Rs. 16,607 in rewards only, or at the rate of Rs. 10 a school. There were besides 105 schools which were paid Rs. 236 for keeping registers of attendance and submitting returns. Payments to indigenous schools for registration amounted to Rs. 315, and the cost of prizes came up to Rs. 4,569. "Other payments" amounted to Rs. 24,080; they included charges for abolished schools, Rs. 2,836, inspecting pundits and chief gurus Rs. 7,008, building grants Rs. 2,693, scholarships Rs. 1,665, stipends to circle schools Rs. 3,998, furniture and maps Rs. 843, commission on money-orders Rs. 666, examination charges Rs. 1,291, khas mehal schools Rs. 1,784, and contingencies Rs. 1,296.

88. A detailed examination of the expenditure of Rs. 5,58,249 by District Boards on primary schools furnishes the following results:—2,396 schools received Rs. 93,135 in stipends only, or Rs. 39 a school for the year; 2,285 schools were paid Rs. 1,01,049 in stipends and rewards, or at the rate of Rs. 44 a school; 28,808 schools received in rewards only Rs. 2,14,066, or at the rate of Rs. 7 a school; and 3,205 schools were paid Rs. 6,613 for registration and submission of departmental returns, or at Rs. 2 a school. These rates closely correspond with those given above for schools not yet transferred to District Boards. Payments to indigenous schools for registration and cost of prizes amounted to Rs. 21,813. "Other payments" amounted to Rs. 1,21,573, and represented the

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following charges:—Inspecting pundits and chief gurus Rs. 79,401, abolished schools Rs. 12,191, building and furniture Rs. 1,387, scholarships Rs. 3,143, examination charges Rs. 6,889, circle schools Rs. 760, attached patshalas Rs. 3,379, other schools Rs. 416, money-order commission Rs. 1,367, and contingencies Rs. 12,640.

It may be stated here that 163 primary schools for boys, chiefly under missionary management, received grants from the grant-in-aid allotment, aggregating Rs. 10,506; and that 162 primary schools received Rs. 12,767 from the grant for circle schools.

89. In the following table are shown the financial results of the administration of the primary grant for each district. The Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions receive more liberal assignments than the rest in consideration of the backward condition of the people, while the town of Calcutta gets more in proportion to the number of its pupils, because most of the gurus have to make provision for house-rent, an item which is of no practical importance in the mofussil.

Primary Expenditure for 1887-88.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
				Rs.		
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	1,188	41,521	25,600	21·5	9·8
	Jessore	762	22,500	15,374	20·1	10·9
	Moorshedabad	667	17,426	12,512	18·7	11·4
	Khulna	1,066	27,148	13,954	13·0	8·2
	Nuddea	601	16,865	14,828	24·6	14·0
	Total	4,284	125,460	82,268	19·2	10·4
	Calcutta	165	7,060	7,700	46·6	17·4
BURDWAN	Burdwan	1,450	42,723	23,035	15·8	8·6
	Bankoora	1,154	29,551	19,244	16·6	10·4
	Beerbhoom	626	14,587	10,631	16·9	11·6
	Midnapore	3,070	65,505	35,724	11·6	8·7
	Hooghly	1,361	35,589	7,922	5·8	3·5
	Howrah	677	22,594	4,929	7·2	3·4
	Total	8,338	2,10,549	1,01,485	12·1	7·7
RAJSHAHYE	Dinagepore	650	12,635	11,166	17·1	14·1
	Rajshahye	283	7,635	15,939	56·3	33·4
	Rungpore	653	15,292	17,408	26·6	18·2
	Bogra	252	6,899	8,059	31·9	18·6
	Pubna	418	12,442	12,937	30·9	16·6
	Darjeeling	35	866	3,000	85·7	55·4
	Julpigoree	210	4,775	5,525	26·3	18·5
	Total	2,501	60,544	74,034	29·6	19·5
DACCA	Dacca	1,166	31,088	24,074	20·6	12·3
	Furreedpore	919	25,024	16,456	17·4	10·6
	Backergunge	962	28,514	18,850	19·7	10·5
	Mymensingh	1,657	35,010	26,774	16·1	12·2
	Total	4,734	119,636	86,154	18·2	1·1
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	757	22,615	13,876	18·3	9·8
	Noakhally	1,303	31,587	19,400	14·8	9·8
	Tipperah	2,399	49,317	29,541	12·3	9·5
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	10	143	664	66·4	74·3
	Total	4,469	103,662	63,481	14·2	9·7
PATNA	Patna	1,234	25,642	16,488	13·3	10·3
	Gya	919	19,874	12,900	14·0	10·4
	Shahabad	533	11,029	6,604	12·4	9·6
	Sarun	995	20,032	11,873	11·9	9·5
	Chumparun	696	14,910	11,191	16·1	12·0
	Mozufferpore	725	13,846	10,535	14·5	12·2
	Durbhanga	444	10,771	15,120	34·0	22·4
	Total	5,546	116,104	84,711	15·3	11·7
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	993	18,304	12,577	12·6	10·9
	Monghyr	734	15,133	17,210	23·4	18·1
	Purneah	754	16,013	8,718	11·5	8·7
	Maldah	227	6,223	6,799	29·9	17·4
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	503	12,646	20,769	41·2	26·2
	Total	3,211	68,319	66,073	20·5	15·4
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh	350	9,835	13,688	39·1	22·2
	Lohardugga	355	10,183	14,778	41·6	24·6
	Singbhoom	242	11,063	10,959	45·2	15·8
	Manbhoom	476	11,696	1[illegible],000	27·3	17·7
	Total	1,423	42,777	52,425	36·8	19·8
ORISSA	Cuttack	2,960	54,398	30,900	10·4	9·0
	Pooree	504	13,453	11,138	22·0	13·3
	Balasore	538	21,461	19,876	36·9	14·8
	Total	4,002	89,312	61,908	15·4	11·0
	Orissa Tributary Mehals	89	1,274	1,850	20·7	23·2

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The average annual cost for each school was Rs. 17·6, and for each pupil 11·4 annas, against Rs. 17·4 and 12 annas in the preceding year. The highest figures are furnished by Darjeeling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rs. 85 7 and Rs. 66·4 respectively, the gurus having to be imported from a distance and induced to remain at their posts by the offer of higher pay. Rajshahye occupies the third place, the District Board having during the past twelve months raised the cost of each school from Rs. 16·5 to Rs. 56·3 a year by the adoption of a system of stipends all round, in substitution of a mixed system of stipends and rewards. The next group of costly districts is headed by Calcutta with Rs. 46·6, followed by Singbhoom with Rs. 45·2, Lohardugga with Rs. 41·6, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs with Rs. 41·2. The presence of a large aboriginal element explains the high charges for the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Singbhoom and Lohardugga, and, as already explained, most of the gurus in Calcutta have to pay rent for school-houses. It may be useful to remember that in 1860 Sir J. P. Grant estimated the cost of a patshala at Rs. 50 per annum—a rate which is reached in only a few exceptional cases. Again, turning to the annual cost of each pupil, we find that while Hooghly and Howrah educate their boys at an average cost of three annas six pies each, the cost in the other districts ranges from eight annas and six pies in Burdwan to 74 annas and 4 pies in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. There is no doubt that the system adopted in Bengal is a most economical one, the cost of each pupil to public funds being only one-fourth to one-eighth of what it is in other provinces of India. But economy may not always be attained without the sacrifice of efficiency; and it is under the influence of such considerations that the District Board of Rajshahye has raised the rate of payment for gurus to a comparatively high figure, abandoning the weaker schools to their fate.

90. The following table shows the progress made in upper and lower primary schools in the different districts:—

Statement showing the extent of Primary Education in Bengal, 1887-88.

District.	Upper primary schools.		Schools which send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Schools which are below that standard, but read printed books.		Schools in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Merit marks.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Midnapore	202	6,778	967	22,295	3,451	65,031	......	......	4,620	94,104	7,362
Cuttack	127	8,901	1,227	21,588	2,777	36,468	85	873	4,216	62,830	7,093
Backergunge	76	2,661	575	18,837	1,595	37,403	147	2,975	2,393	61,8[illegible]6	3,700
Tipperah	92	2,905	832	20,765	684	12,660	647	10,935	2,255	47,265	3,640
Bankurah	173	4,940	805	20,786	228	4,934	......	......	1,206	30,660	3,508
24-Pergunnahs	178	8,092	463	19,170	1,028	29,412	......	......	1,669	56,074	3,307
Burdwan	119	4,707	651	21,399	657	15,427	......	......	1,427	41,533	3,205
Balasore	63	1,579	423	9,296	1,498	23,105	22	338	2,000	34,313	3,082
Hooghly	98	3,714	459	16,643	947	17,935	......	......	1,504	37,692	2,814
Dacca	146	5,194	408	12,131	816	17,409	......	......	1,370	34,734	2,770
Mymensingh	8	5,473	313	9,363	1,032	18,891	......	......	1,508	33,817	2,761
Furreedpore	137	4,829	207	6,443	958	19,992	44	807	1,346	32,071	2,264
Khulna	85	3,029	398	11,849	634	13,079	......	......	1,032	24,928	2,243
Jessore	106	4,[illegible]12	425	13,990	392	9,884	......	......	923	28,806	2,107
Pooree	73	1,633	389	5,768	647	7,454	128	1,506	1,237	16,361	2,179
Sarun	......	......	590	13,429	263	5,022	160	1,590	1,013	20,041	2,033
Noakhally	75	2,481	249	7,779	853	19,647	99	1,882	1,276	31,789	1,975
Patna	......	......	388	10,796	783	13,446	92	1,126	1,263	25,368	1,947
Monghyr	24	1,025	463	9,543	351	5,906	93	1,110	931	17,584	1,360
Bhagulpore	30	1,391	432	9,293	370	5,147	148	1,946	980	18,077	1,816
Gya	......	......	463	10,851	338	5,963	92	1,438	893	18,252	1,727
Chittagong	65	3,034	217	6,888	694	18,545	......	......	976	28,467	1,670
Rungpore	81	2,566	265	6,250	343	7,307	23	317	708	16,440	1,531
Nuddea	61	2,354	319	9,844	210	4,450	7	110	536	14,404	1,472
Moorshedabad	39	1,599	287	8,404	357	8,029	......	......	644	16,433	1,413
Beerbhoom	69	2,298	216	5,733	409	7,814	......	......	694	15,845	1,402
Dinagepore	47	1,329	224	4,692	476	8,130	24	387	771	14,538	1,383
Sonthal Pergunnahs	48	1,530	256	6,943	329	5,884	......	......	633	14,357	1,357
Purneah	29	1,173	306	6,176	284	6,198	127	2,290	746	15,786	1,347
Howrah	45	2,250	223	9,286	441	11,812	......	......	709	23,348	1,335
Mozufferpore	......	......	323	7,234	358	5,602	43	555	724	13,391	1,327
Orissa Tributary Mehals	45	1,580	131	2,268	535	7,313	352	3,632	1,063	14,793	1,153
Pubna	76	3,058	169	5,386	197	4,819	......	......	442	13,263	1,084
Chumparun	......	......	220	5,824	316	5,497	186	3,429	722	14,750	76
Rajshahye	59	1,837	161	4,410	130	3,080	......	......	350	9,327	68
Lohardugga	23	1,141	147	5,031	298	6,325	4	68	472	12,565	54
Durbhanga	......	......	192	6,424	270	5,113	95	1,260	557	12,797	46
Manbhoom	13	383	141	4,187	336	7,245	......	......	490	11,815	24
Hazaribagh	23	964	149	14,086	173	3,685	8	111	353	9,746	35
Bogra	41	1,584	127	3,768	135	2,488	......	......	303	7,840	721
Shahabad	......	......	154	3,965	207	3,535	163	2,384	524	9,884	669
Maldah	48	1,941	93	2,872	125	2,076	......	......	266	6,888	644
Singbhoom	16	1,133	159	7,730	63	2,096	2	48	240	11,007	620
Julpaiguri	20	622	139	3,213	48	956	......	......	207	4,791	565
Calcutta	5	422	105	5,366	15	576	......	......	125	6,364	56
Darjeeling	12	547	27	491	16	543	......	......	55	1,591	157
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	1	15	9	128	......	......	10	143	12

As in the past two years, the educational position of each district has been roughly determined by assigning five marks for each upper primary

school, three marks for each lower primary school that has attained the lower primary scholarship standard, and one mark for each lower primary school that uses printed books. These correspond pretty closely with the number of years taken by each school to reach its own standard. A school using no printed books receives no mark. Under this system both the quantity and the quality of the instruction are considered. Midnapore and Cuttack, with their numerous primary schools, are at the top of the list with over 7,000 marks each. In the next group are comprised districts with marks ranging from 3,700 to 3,000, namely, Backergunge, Tipperah, Bankoorah, 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Balasore. In respect of the total number of schools and pupils, Midnapore occupies the first and Cuttack the second place, as in the previous year. Cuttack has the largest number of schools preparing pupils for the lower primary scholarship examination, Midnapore being second in position. The Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division recommends that the area of a district should be taken into account in judging of its actual educational position, and that the true merit mark would be the quotient obtained by dividing the merit mark in the last column by the number of square miles in the district. He shows that by such a calculation the districts of the Burdwan Division would stand in the following order:—Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Bankoora, Burdwan, Birbhoom; that is to say, Howrah occupies the first instead of the last place, while Midnapore comes down to the third place. This mode of determining the educational position of a district makes a square mile the unit of measurement, and is certainly interesting.

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91. *Upper primary schools.*—The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for native boys aided from various sources:—

Attendance and Expenditure in Upper Primary Schools for native boys during 1887-88.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Public Funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds.	Total.
Upper Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained by the Department	11	413	377	269	1,533	......	......	244	1,777
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards.	16	514	468	302	55	738	856	246	1,895
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards.	2,860	106,017	97,603	76,849	38,314	1,12,517	3,008	1,84,517	3,38,356
Unaided	139	5,379	4,798	3,751	....	......	......	13,965	13,965
Total ...	3,026	112,323	103,246	81,171	39,902	1,13,255	3,864	1,98,972	3,55,993

The schools have declined from 3,146 to 3,026, and their pupils from 114,871 to 112,323, the small gains in other parts of the country being more than counterbalanced by the loss of 201 schools in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, where, under a more correct system of classification, a number of schools have been transferred from the upper to the lower primary standard. The cost of these schools to provincial and district funds jointly decreased by Rs. 8,609. Upper primary schools teach up to something like the fifth standard of an elementary school in England, the sixth and seventh standards being of a decidedly higher character. The final standard for primary schools in Bombay is also somewhat higher than the Bengal upper primary course.

The total number of primary schools returned being 48,621, and 3,026 of them being upper primary schools, it follows that about one out of 16 has reached the upper primary standard. The Government expenditure on upper primary schools (including the contributions from district funds) was Rs. 1,53,157 against Rs. 1,61,766 in the preceding year. Again, the few unaided schools being excluded, 2,887 schools were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 3,42,028; and therefore each school cost on an average Rs. 118 a year, or less than Rs. 10 a month, of which about Rs. 4-6 was contributed from provincial revenues and district funds. The great bulk of the upper primaries are stipendiary schools; but they are so economically conducted that any reduction in their number would ordinarily mean a mere lowering of the standard of education without any financial gain at all corresponding thereto. Again, to change

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the source from which they are aided, by making them grant-in-aid schools of the ordinary pattern, would be to place them under a much more complex system of management without improving their status or reducing their cost. The great bulk of them receive stipends varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 a month.

92. The following table furnishes a classification of upper primary schools for boys, based on their numerical strength:—

Upper Primary Schools for Boys.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9
DIVISIONS.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Average number of pupils in an upper primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Presidency	460	20,006	117	7,705	110	5,209	144	4,916	81	2,043	8	133	42·6
Calcutta	5	422	4	378	1	44	......	......	...	...	......	......	84·4
Burdwan	706	24,687	96	5,963	127	5,627	209	7,102	191	4,722	83	1,273	34·9
Rajshahye	336	11,543	55	3,245	40	1,706	93	3,086	125	3,132	23	374	34 3
Dacca	517	18,157	59	3,445	105	4,607	175	5,855	144	3,689	34	561	35·1
Chittagong	232	8,420	32	2,204	32	1,368	79	2,729	78	1,922	11	197	36·2
Patna	200	9,748	83	5,312	59	2,590	41	1,424	16	402	1	20	48·7
Bhagulpore	179	7,060	46	2,756	35	1,511	50	1,068	41	1,016	7	109	39·4
Chota Nagpore	75	3,621	28	1,948	18	801	17	585	12	287	......	......	48·2
Orissa	263	7,113	8	477	12	522	67	2,211	132	3,196	44	707	27 04
Orissa Tributary Mehals	44	1,546	5	293	9	388	18	590	9	231	3	44	35·1
Total ...	3,026	112,323	533	33,726	557	24,373	893	30,166	829	20,640	214	3,418	37·1

The largest number of upper primary schools with 50 pupils and upwards is found in the Presidency Division, but the highest average number of pupils to a school is given by Calcutta and the Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions. Few schools have less than 20 pupils, and it is doubtful whether such small schools in the upper primary ranks can serve any useful purpose.

It may be noticed that the Education Department in England and Wales admits no school to the benefits of a grant if it has had during the 12 months preceding its application an average attendance of less than 30 scholars, or if there exists another school within two miles of it by the nearest road. The Bengal rule, requiring an attendance of 10 pupils and an existence of six months, without any limitation as to the distance of the nearest school, has therefore been framed on a much less strict basis than the English code. If upper primary schools with less than 30 pupils were excluded in conformity with the English Code, 1,043 out of 3,026, or more than one-third the total number, would cease to be returned.

93. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination of 1888 for boys are tabulated below for each division:—

Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, 1888.

Division.	Number of institutions sending examinees. — Institutions under public management. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Aided institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Other institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Total. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Number of examinees. — Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency ...	...	......	262	203	10	4	272	207	...	628	26	39	693
Calcutta ...	...	......	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	6	2	...	8
Burdwan ..	...	......	554	437	12	12	566	449	...	1,324	29	51	1,404
Rajshahye ...	2	2	227	148	......	......	229	150	9	494	...	7	510
Dacca ...	...	......	293	208	51	36	343	244	...	740	134	65	939
Chittagong ...	...	......	145	116	11	6	156	122	...	384	20	70	474
Patna ...	2	1	151	99	4	3	157	103	5	389	8	47	449
Bhagulpore ...	...	......	127	77	2	2	129	79	...	328	9	27	364
Orissa ...	6	6	179	145	2	1	187	152	14	532	4	24	574
Orissa Tributary Mehals.	6	5	1	1	16	13	23	19	15	3	40	...	58
Chota Nagpore ..	...	......	58	45	......	......	58	45	...	175	...	4	179
Total ...	16	14	1,398	1,480	108	78	2,122	1,572	43	5,003	272	334	5,652

Division.	Number passed. — Institutions under public management. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Aided institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Other institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Private students. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Race or creed of passed scholars. — Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aborigin races. — Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency ...	...	...	...	63	131	160	...	3	4	...	5	14	63	139*	178	...	346	34	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...		3	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ..	...	...	...	131	277	383	...	3	17	...	8	15	131	288	415	...	810	23	1	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	...	4	...	16	72	160	...	...	...	...	...	5	16†	76	165	...	135	122	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	80	156	14[illegible]	17	30	27	...	6	15	97	192	184	...	402	71	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	87	96	52	...	6	5	5	9	10	92	111	67	...	210	50	...	...	...	10
Patna ...	...	2	1	16	76	50	...	...	3	...	10	11	16	88	95	...	190	9	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	...	29	55	54	1	1	3	...	3	4	30	59	61	...	118	18	...	...	14	...
Orissa ...	5	7	...	90	125	87	...	1	1	6	8	4	110	141	92	...	334	4	5	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals.	...	2	5	...	3	......	12	14	6	...	...	...	12	19	11	...	41	...	...	...	1	...
Chota Nagpore ..	...	...	...	15	46	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	47	39	...	73	1	...	...	26	1
Total ...	5	15	6	538	1,038	1,158	31	59	66	11	50	79	585	1,162	1,309	...	2,666	332	6	...	41	11

N. B.—Six hundred and nine secondary schools sent up 2,451 candidates to this examination, and 1,645 candidates from 525 schools were successful. These have been excluded from the foregoing statement.

* Exclusive of one candidate passed from guru-training classes.

† Includes one girl passed from a boys' school.

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Out of 2,122 competing upper primary schools, 1,572 were successful, against 2,147 and 1,469 in the preceding year. Of 5,318 candidates from these schools, 2,916 were successful, against 5,598 and 2,807 respectively. The proportion of success for both schools and candidates was therefore higher. The Burdwan Division passed the largest number of candidates. The upper primary scholarship examination for each Division is held under the orders of the Circle Inspector concurrently with that for the award of middle scholarships.

94. *Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools have advanced from 45,337 to 45,595, and their pupils from 965,214 to 991,099. The following statement gives the comparative statistics for each division during the past two years:—

Distribution of Lower Primary Schools for Native Boys in 1887 *and* 1888.

Division.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	4,488	126,332	4,520	128,221
Calcutta	122	5,870	120	5,942
Burdwan	9,332	213,272	9,454	218,495
Rajshahye	2,766	59,860	2,500	56,237
Dacca	5,968	135,705	6,095	144,341
Chittagong	4,610	107,257	4,285	99,244
Patna	4,944	97,385	5,555	111,981
Bhagulpore	3,382	58,377	3,377	65,632
Chota Nagpore	1,498	40,047	1,480	41,512
Orissa	7,274	107,854	7,196	106 396
Orissa Tributary Mehals	953	13,246	1,013	13,098
Total ...	45,337	965,214	45,595	991,099

The largest gain is in the Patna Division, where it has been helped by the reduction of 200 upper primary schools to this class. The number of pupils in aided schools fell, under the reductions of 1885-86, from 144,000 to 102,000; and the subsequent gain of 10,000 pupils shows that the small schools in Behar are gradually making way. The Mahomedan maktabs that were lost in the same year have mostly re-appeared under the name and heading of Koran schools. The Dacca, Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and the Orissa Tributary Mehals also show an increase, while there has been a considerable loss in the Rajshahye and Chittagong Divisions and smaller reductions elsewhere.

Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, states that the decrease of 266 schools and 3,623 pupils in the Rajshahye Division took place in the districts of Pubna, Rajshahye, and Julpigori. In Julpigori it is alleged that the District Board took no steps to aid any primary schools during the year. "Hence," writes the Deputy Inspector, "a good many of these quite disappeared, and no new schools came into existence; though a few of the closed schools reappeared towards the close of the year, when it transpired that the District Board were going to give aid to such as were in existence." In Pubna the loss of 25 schools is due to the disappearance of night schools, which were discountenanced by the Board. In the Rajshahye district the loss is very great; aided schools have decreased from 578 to 291, and their pupils from 11,901 to 7,490. This result is due to the Board's policy of doing away with the system of rewards, and of confining aid by means of stipends to the best 50 upper primary and 250 lower primary schools. The rest either disappeared or were transferred to the unaided class.

The following explanation of the decrease of 325 schools and 8,013 pupils from the class of aided public primaries in Chittagong is given by the Assistant Inspector:—

"There was a decrease of 327 lower primary schools in Tipperah, where the private institutions giving elementary instruction increased by 336. The rewards for a lower standard than that prescribed by the Department were discontinued. This caused several maktabs to give up teaching Bengali; so they fell to the class of private institutions, to which class were also transferred several schools with less than 10 pupils that were in the previous year classed as public lower primaries. In Chittagong there was loss of 49 lower primary schools. The Deputy Inspector does not believe that there can be any large actual increase or decrease of schools now after the primary scheme has been 16 years at work. There is a large stock of indigenous maktabs in the district; the number of schools in a year may appear more or less, as more or less of these are returned by the Sub-Inspectors. This remark is equally applicable to all the districts of the Division."

The loss of the maktabs teaching elementary Bengali is not so serious as it might appear, because a very large proportion of primary schools in the Chittagong district spring from this origin; and those that have disappeared are evidently the lowest fringe of the class. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

95. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in lower primary schools for native boys from all sources during the past year:—

Attendance and Expenditure in Lower Primary Schools for Native Boys during 1887-88.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Public Funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lower Primary Schools.									
Maintained by the Department	10	143	134	96	664	......	......	6	670
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards.	15	366	342	188	......	246	1,113	......	1,859
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards.	37,430	849,823	786,763	625,045	85,088	2,72,978	6,719	14,18,005	17,82,790
Unaided	8,140	140,767	122,905	102,847	......	......	......	2,57,311	2,57,311
Total ...	45,595	991,099	910,144	728,176	85,752	2,73,224	7,832	16,75,322	20,42,130

The expenditure from provincial revenues and district funds taken together was Rs. 3,58,976 against Rs. 3,83,287 in the preceding year. The expenditure from other sources (including municipal contributions) was Rs. 16,83,154. The Government share of the cost of a lower primary school was therefore 17·5 per cent. The schools are thus maintained by the people themselves with a little assistance from public funds, the proportion of such assistance being largest in those tracts which had originally no indigenous system of their own.

96. The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys, division by division, according to their numerical strength:—

Lower Primary Schools for Boys.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10
Divisions.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Schools with less than 10 pupils.		Average number of pupils in a lower primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Presidency	4,520	128,221	368	22,352	440	19,233	878	29,651	1,531	36,010	1,303	20,375	..	......	28 3
Calcutta	120	5,942	47	3,385	32	1,357	23	784	14	351	4	65	...	......	49·5
Burdwan	9,454	218,495	397	24,680	536	23,430	1,162	39,515	2,621	64,009	4,758	66,861	...	......	23 1
Rajshahye	2,500	56,237	42	2,297	91	3,967	368	11,049	1,001	23,747	1,003	15,177	...	......	22·4
Dacca	6,095	144,341	187	11,340	339	14,741	1,015	34,209	2,034	48,375	2,520	35,076	...	......	23·6
Chittagong	4,285	99,244	119	7,053	241	10,363	651	21,335	1,472	34,585	1,802	25,908	...	......	23·1
Patna	5,555	111,981	178	10,941	218	9,310	517	16,917	1,156	27,594	3,486	47,219	...	......	20·1
Bhagulpore	3,377	65,632	97	5,568	97	4,232	280	9,381	790	18,719	2,113	27,704	...	......	19·4
Chota Nagpore	1,480	41,512	127	7,577	157	6,843	265	8,935	498	11,689	435	6,468	...	......	28·04
Orissa	7,196	106,396	7	414	14	589	133	4,339	1,098	24,965	5,944	76,089	...	......	14·7
Orissa Tributary Mehals	1,013	13,098	1	52	4	171	25	822	84	1,983	758	9,019	141	1,051	12 9
Total ...	45,595	991,099	1,570	95,657	2,169	94,236	5,312	176,937	12,297	292,657	24,106	330,561	141	1,051	21·7

The largest number of schools with 50 pupils and upwards was returned from the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and the largest number with less than 20 pupils from Orissa and the Burdwan Division. The Calcutta schools show the highest average attendance, the second and third places being occupied by the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions. The Orissa schools are the smallest. If the provisions of the English Code were applied to Bengal, and schools with less than 30 pupils excluded from the returns, 36,544 schools out of 45,595, or more than 80 per cent., would cease to be returned.

97. The following table gives the results of the lower primary scholarship examination for native boys in 1888, division by division:—

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Lower Primary Scholarship Examination for Boys, 1888.

Divisions.	Number of institutions sending examinees. — Institutions under public management. — Competing schools.	Institutions under public management. — Successful schools.	Aided institutions. — Competing schools.	Aided institutions. — Successful schools.	Other institutions. — Competing schools.	Other institutions. — Successful schools.	Total. — Competing schools.	Total. — Successful schools.	Number of examinees. — Public Institutions under management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	...	......	1,008	691	28	22	1,036	713	...	2,970	73	3	3,046
Calcutta	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Burdwan	...	......	2,263	1,351	2	1	2,265	1,352	...	8,176	3	108	8,287
Rajshahye	...	...	872	594	7	4	879	598	..	2,435	17	1	2,453
Dacca	1	1	1,140	*735	4	4	1,145	740	3	3,198	17	5	3,223
Chittagong	1	1	517	275	1	1	519	277	2	1,687	8	33	1,730
Patna	...	......	1,486	1,118	.....	...	1,486	1,118	...	7,572	...	217	7,789
Bhagulpore	...	......	993	716	......	...	993	716	...	4,026	...	238	4,264
Orissa	...	......	1,378	1,017	.....	...	1,378	1,017	...	4,773	...	......	4,773
Orissa Tributary Mehals	9	8	49	49	73	63	131	120	19	126	160	......	305
Chota Nagpore	...	......	547	436	......	...	547	436	...	1,589	...	......	1,589
Total ...	11	10	10,253	6,982	115	95	10,379	7,087	24	36,552	278	655	37,459

Divisions.	Number passed. — Institutions under public management. — First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Aided institutions. — First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Other institutions. — First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Private students. — First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total. — First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Race or creed of passed scholars. — Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races. — Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency	...	...	...	697	475	313	5	26	20	...	...	...	702	501	333	...	1,158	377	1	...	...	..
Calcutta	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	..	...	...	609	1,358	1,458	...	1	1	8	40	30	617	1,399	1,489	...	3,349	146	2	...	8	...
Rajshahye	...	...	...	928	365	...	3	2	...	1	.	...	*932	367	...	...	538	760	..	...	1	...
Dacca	...	1	...	685	793	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	689	802	..	...	1,102	386	2	...	...	...
Chittagong	1	1	...	131	343	...	...	1	...	8	9	...	140	354	...	...	317	162	...	...	...	13
Patna	...	...	...	1,653	1,818	660	...	...	...	88	35	...	1,741	1,853	660	...	3,826	428	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	887	1,240	47	...	...	...	93	68	...	980	1,308	47	..	1,691	577	...	...	67	...
Orissa	...	...	...	664	2,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	2,087	...	...	2,695	52	4	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals	6	8	1	38	72	8	31	53	35	...	...	...	75	133	44	...	243	...	...	...	9	...
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	467	271	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	271	190	...	653	39	...	...	294	13
Total ...	7	10	1	6,759	8,822	3,676	43	91	56	198	152	30	7,007	9,075	2,763	...	15,572	2,927	9	...	309	27

N.B.—Two hundred and seventy-six high or middle English or middle vernacular schools sent up 1,295 candidates to this examination, and 720 candidates from 229 schools were successful. One thousand and seventy-five upper primary schools sent up 4,240 candidates to this examination, and 2,096 candidates from 780 schools were successful. All these have been excluded from the foregoing statement.

* Includes 7 girls passed from boys' schools.

98. The following statement compares the results of the lower primary scholarship examination for the last ten years:— PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Years.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates.	Number passed.
1878-79	6,053	......	16,910	7,965
1879-80	7,620	......	24,163	11,354
1880-81	7,887	......	26,293	13,951
1881-82	8,283	......	29,368	16,131
1882-83	10,387	......	39,798	16,852
1883-84	10,979	......	40,706	20,011
1884-85	11,406	8,129	43 410	21,500
1885-86	10,794	7,589	38,443	20,018
1886-87	9,639	7,193	34,561	20,275
1887-88	10,379	7,087	37,459	18,845

While there has been an increase in the number of successful candidates from the Presidency, Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions and the Orissa Tributary Mehals, the Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, and Orissa Divisions show a remarkable decrease. The Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division states that there was a decline in every district; and he attributes it to a common cause, namely, lax supervision of schools by the Sub-Inspectors. Owing partly to a change of masters, and partly to the operation of the 20-mile rule in regard to travelling allowances, these officers, he believes, no longer displayed the same personal zeal as before in the improvement of the schools entrusted to their charge. The decrease in the Dacca and Patna Divisions is not accounted for in the divisional report, but there is reason to believe that it is due to the greater strictness of the examination. Throughout the Eastern Circle a common examination has been held for the last three years; candidates in all districts being examined by the same papers, under the control of the Circle Inspector. The result for the past year in the Chittagong Division is that there has been great improvement in Noakhali, and a considerable decline in Tipperah and Chittagong. The District Board of Chittagong attributes the inferior result to the stiffness of the questions, and to the rule that requires a candidate to secure one-fourth marks in each subject and two-fifths of the aggregate. This explanation suggests the inference that the prescribed percentage of marks has not always been observed in some districts, and it is not surprising that the strict application of the rule has affected the results. In Orissa the decrease is attributed to greater strictness in valuing the answers, and also to the exclusion of big boys from the competition for scholarships. The necessity of holding a common examination for all the districts of a division for the award of lower primary scholarships is admitted more or less fully in almost all the reports. Under the rules the examination is carried on by each District Board for itself, and there is often a startling difference between the standards adopted in various districts. But the divisional system of examination is in force without objection in the Eastern Circle; and it might by an alteration of the rules be extended to other parts of Bengal. There is no doubt that such a change would conduce to greater uniformity in the standard of examination. The Education Commission's recommendation on this point is "that native and other local energy be relied upon to foster and manage all education as far as possible, but that the results be tested by departmental agency" (VII. 9). The soundness of this recommendation is not open to doubt.

99. In the following summary are shown the distribution of upper and lower primary schools in each division, with the number of successful candidates at the scholarship examinations:—

Division	Upper primary schools.	Passed at upper primary examination.	Lower primary schools.	Passed at lower primary examination.
Presidency	469	380	4,520	1,536
Burdwan	706	834	9,451	3,505
Rajshahye	336	257	2,500	1,299
Dacca	517	473	6,095	1,491
Chittagong	232	270	4,285	494
Patna	20	199	5,556	4,254
Bhagulpore	179	160	3,377	2,335
Chota Nagpore	75	101	1,480	928
Orissa	263	343	7,196	2,751
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	44	42	1,013	252
Total ...	3,021	3,049	45,475	18,845

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The exceptionally high place occupied by the Patna Division (4,254 candidates passed the lower primary examination from 5,555 schools, compared with the much more advanced division of Burdwan (3,505 passed from 9,454 schools) shows that the standard for passing is still very low, and that the reduction in the number of successful candidates last year by nearly 1,000 indicates a further attempt to raise it. Indeed, within the last three years the number of successful candidates in the Patna Division has fallen from 6,864 to 4,254, in consequence of the continuous rise in standard.

100. In the report for 1885-86 grounds were shown for the belief that the rule excluding small, temporary, and backward schools from the reward examinations had operated in some measure to the injury of efficient schools, as shown by the fact that the total number of successful schools and candidates at the lower primary examination had fallen off since its introduction. It is now ascertained that the inference was not a valid one. An analysis of the returns shows that the reduction in the division of Patna alone exceeded the total decrease; and that in other parts of Bengal there was a more than equivalent increase in the number passing. The diminution was therefore to be ascribed, not to the closing of efficient schools, but to the greater stringency of the test applied to schools in Behar. Further, while there was certainly in 1885-86 a decrease of 542 in the number of schools that succeeded at the lower primary examination, there was also an increase of 581 in that of successful schools at the upper primary stage; and since, under the Bengal rules, a school has to make its choice, and cannot send candidates for both the upper and the lower scholarship, it follows that there was (notwithstanding the reduction in Behar) no loss whatever in the total number of efficient primary schools, and a very marked advance in their quality.

101. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools for each division according to the standards attained by them:—

Statement showing the Classification of Lower Primary Schools for 1887-88.

Division.	Number of schools that send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of lower primary schools examined for rewards.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of successful schools.	Number of pupils passed by—		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				Standard A.	Standard B.	Total.
Presidency ...	1,892	63,257	2,621	64,854	7	110	4,520	128,221	3,718	47,068	3,714	8,663	24,807	33,470
Calcutta ...	.. ..	.. ..	120	5,042	......	... ..	120	5,942	... .	... ..	.. ...	......	......	..
Burdwan ...	3,321	95,842	6,133	122,953	.....	... ..	9,454	218,495	7,937	77,539	7,694	14,325	33,125	47,450
Rajshahye ...	1,108	28,210	1,345	27,32[illegible]	47	704	2,500	56,237	1,751	29,593	1,729	6,836	11,785	18,621
Dacca ...	1,503	46,774	4,40[illegible]	93,785	101	3,782	6,095	144,341	3,019	35,539	2,951	12,358	14,980	27,338
Chittagong ...	1,299	35,447	2,240	50,980	746	12,817	4,285	90,244	2,476	24,800	2,397	3,279	7,042	10,321
Patna ...	2,325	58,483	2,439	42,358	791	11,192	5,555	111,981	4,079	49,931	4,029	12,109	18,604	30,713
Bhagulpore ...	1,550	34,827	1,459	25,450	368	5,355	3,377	65,632	1,773	15,028	1,662	[illegible]67	4,665	8,532
Chota Nagpore	596	21,934	870	19,351	14	227	1,480	41,512	254	3,194	254	[illegible]39	948	1,487
Orissa ...	2,039	36,652	4,922	67,027	235	2,717	7,196	106,396	5,302	43,182	5,258	5,162	13,734	18,896
Do. Tributary Mehals.	129	2,210	532	7,256	352	3,632	1,013	13,098	618	5,054	582	632	2,420	3,052
Total ...	15,762	423,286	27,082	527,277	2,751	40,536	45,595	991,099	30,927	330,921	30,270	67,770	132,110	199,880

NOTE.—In this statement only boys' lower primary schools and the pupils attending them are shown.

The first and second standards are the same for all districts alike, and are the only two standards recognised for purposes of reward below that of the lower primary scholarship. They are as follows:—

A, or Higher.

1. Reading 50 pages of Bodhoday, or an equivalent book.
2. Dictation, handwriting, reading of manuscript documents (such as kabuliyats, pottahs, receipts, and forms of contract); repetition of prose and poetry.
3. The first four rules of arithmetic, European method.
4. Weights, measures, wages, &c., *i.e.*, subhankari and bazar accounts after the native method.
5. Mental arithmetic, European and native methods.

B, or Lower.

1. Reading a printed primer, such as Sishusiksha, Part III, or an equivalent book.
2. Dictation, handwriting; repetition of prose and poetry.
3. Tables of rupees, annas, and pice, maunds and seers, &c., with the proper signs after the native method.
4. Mental arithmetic, after the native method.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

These examinations for rewards are conducted *in situ* in the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions and at central gatherings in all other parts of the country. In the districts of Dacca, Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Noakhali, the examination was conducted by local committees at all the centres in each district on the same day, without any supervision by departmental officers. Such a system has the advantage of preventing the same boys from being presented for examination at different centres successively, as it is known they can be and have been when the examination is held at different places on different dates; but it has, on the other hand, the disadvantage of placing the conduct of examinations in the hands of an agency not specially trained for the work, and thus of rendering any fair comparison between different centres impossible. Again, the rewards payable to gurus and pupils on the result of examinations so conducted are thus virtually left to be determined by persons whose responsibility ceases the moment the examination is over. Central examinations have many points to recommend them, provided always they are conducted under trained and responsible superintendence.

102. Some of the inspecting officers have shown in their annual reports the proportion of gurus who hold certificates of proficiency of one kind or another. In the Burdwan Division, which, in some respects, represents primary education in its most advanced form, 81 per cent. of the gurus of upper primary schools are certificated teachers. In the lower primary schools of the division, however, the proportion of certificated teachers is only 23 per cent. The information as regards the other divisions is incomplete; but it may be assumed that in every division the upper primary schools are in charge of the best educated gurus, and that it will take years before any large proportion of the teachers of lower primary schools reach a similar standard of efficiency. The new classes for training gurus in connection with middle schools will, it is hoped, gradually enable such of the gurus as are willing to improve themselves to pass some departmental test. At any rate, the necessity for starting these classes is made quite clear from the fact that 77 per cent. of the gurus in such an advanced part of the country as the Burdwan Division hold no certificates and have had no special training. It is not that they are insufficiently educated; for one of the alleged reasons why native methods of arithmetic are less well taught than before is that so many of the gurus come from upper primary and middle schools. The new guru classes will gradually give them the necessary training in subjects that are somewhat neglected.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

103. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) all other institutions for professional, technical and industrial education. The following table compares the figures for the last two years :—

Class of Institutions.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters	22	1,193	22	982
Ditto for mistresses	4	142	5	159
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	104	299	155	540
School of Art	1	152	1	158
Law schools	10	1,078	10	1,172
Medical schools	10	965	7	887
Engineering and surveying schools ...	4	356	4	423
Industrial schools	15	792	13	519
Other schools	10	289	6	165
Total ...	180	5,266	223	5,005

The number of training schools increased from 26 to 27, by the conversion of the unaided boarding school for girls at Bankoora under the Wesleyan Mission, included in the last report under the head of "other schools," into an unaided training school for mistresses. The Berlin Mission aided training school for masters at Ranchi was returned as a middle school, and the middle school at Pachamba as a training school, so that there was no change in the total number. The guru-training classes, attached under the new system to middle schools, increased from 104 to 154, and the gurus under instruction from 299 to 534. An unaided guru-training class attended by six students was also returned from the Chittagong Division.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The medical schools declined from ten to seven, the three unaided medical schools in Calcutta noticed in the last report not having furnished returns. The number of industrial schools fell from 15 to 13, one school being closed, three failing to furnish returns, while two new schools were opened during the year. "Other schools" declined from ten to six. The three Sanskrit *tols* in Chittagong, wrongly entered under this head in the last report, have now been shown as indigenous schools. The Pooree Sanskrit School, the Madhubani Sanskrit School, and the Rivers Thompson Gautama Patshala have similarly been transferred to indigenous education, since their object is to teach Sanskrit as it is taught in *tols*. The Bankoora girls' school has been returned as a training school; while two music schools were started at Bishenpore and Balasore respectively, and a special school was opened at Mozufferpore. Twelve madrassas, besides the Joraghat Madrassa, now returned as a middle English school, have been eliminated from the foregoing table and noticed in the section on Mahomedan education.

A.—Training Schools.

104. The subjoined statement gives the chief statistics regarding these institutions:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure. From public funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government training schools—							
For masters	16	756	65,201	1,321	......	949	67,471
Aided training schools—							
For masters	6	226	5,075	......	......	10,367	15,442
,, mistresses	4	143	5,120	......	......	13,836	18,956
Unaided training schools—							
For mistresses	1	16	......	......	......	818	818
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools—							
Government	154	534	1,914	1	......	......	1,915
Unaided	1	6	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	182	1,681	77,310	1,322	......	25,970	1,04,602

The number of schools rose from 130 with 1,634 pupils to 182 with 1,681 pupils; but the total cost declined from Rs. 1,05,231 to Rs. 1,04,602, owing to reduced expenditure in aided training schools for masters, both from Government and from private sources. There was an increase of Rs. 976 in the expenditure on guru-training classes.

105. The following statement shows the attendance and expenditure in the different grades of training schools, whether departmental, aided, or unaided. Schools of the first grade prepare students through a three-years' course, those of the second grade through a two-years' course, and those of the third grade through a course lasting six months or a year:—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1887.	1888.	Expenditure, 1887-88. From public funds.			From private funds.	Total.
For Masters.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government.							
First grade—							
1. Calcutta	79	75	8,465	......	......	97	8,562
2. Hooghly	107	111	10,442	......	......	83	10,525
3. Dacca	116	133	9,134	......	......	506	9,640
4. Rungpore	71	75	5,323	......	......	86	5,409
5. Chittagong	68	60	4,860	......	......	64	4,924
6. Patna	69	76	10,357	......	......	......	10,357
7. Ranchi	22	24	2,895	......	......	......	2,895
8. Cuttack...	51	69	5,454	456	......	76	5,986
Second grade—							
1. Jalpaiguri	30	34	2,519	......	......	37	2,556
Third grade—							
1. Saidabad	5	10	64	46	......	......	110
2. Daltonganj	12	14	654	......	......	......	654
3. Haldipukur	12	9	495	......	......	......	495
4. Puri	15	18	1,245	......	......	......	1,245
5. Balasore	28	25	1,503	464	......	......	1,967
6. Angul	15	15	1,070	......	......	......	1,070
7. Motihari	16	13	721	355	......	......	1,076
Total ..	716	756	65,201	1,321	......	949	67,471

Name of Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March		Expenditure.				
	1887.	1888.	From public funds.			From private funds.	Total.
For Masters.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aided—							
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan School	22	24	1,200	......	......	2,850	4,050
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School ...	17	16	1,500	......	......	2,955	4,455
3. Bhimpur Sonthal Training School ...	151	105	1,350	......	......	1,350	2,700
4. Ghola Training School (Bishenpur) ...	19	22	300	......	......	418	718
5. Darjiling Mission Training School ...	27	24	383	......	......	1,729	2,112
Berlin Mission School, Ranchi (a) ...	241	......	......	......	......	......	......
6. Pachamba Training School (Free Church) (b).	......	35	342	......	......	1,065	1,407
Total ...	477	226	5,075	......	......	10,367	15,442
For Mistresses.							
Aided—							
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan School	12	24	600	......	......	1,884	2,484
2. Church of England Zenana Mission Normal School.	15	18	1,920	......	......	7,967	9,887
3. Free Church Normal School	36	39	2,000	......	......	2,283	4,283
4. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding School.	79	62	600	......	......	1,702	2,302
Total ...	142	143	5,120	......	......	13,836	18,956
Unaided—							
1. Bankura Wesleyan School (b)	......	16	......	......	......	818	818
Grand Total ...	1,335	1,141	75,396	1,321	......	25,970	1,02,687

(a) Returned as a middle school this year.
(b) New schools.

106. The following table shows the results of the vernacular mastership examination for 1888. Certificates of the first, second or third grade are given to students of three, two and one year's standing respectively. A certificate is classed as high, medium or low according to the marks obtained:—

Name of School.	First grade certificates.					Second grade certificates.					Third grade certificates.					Total.	
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
Calcutta	20	...	6	10	16	21	1	7	12	20	34	...	13	16	29	75	65
Hooghly	24	2	5	14	21	39	1	16	21	38	48	...	20	23	43	111	102
Dacca	40	1	8	21	30	46	2	7	31	40	47	6	13	18	37	133	107
Chittagong	17	1	1	9	11	26	...	10	10	20	17	1	6	5	12	60	43
Rungpore	18	...	2	12	14	21	...	2	14	16	23	1	6	11	18	62	48
Julpigori	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	9	1	2	4	7	12	10
Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	3	10	...	2	...	2	16	5
Private students ...	20	...	...	7	7	13	...	...	5	5	24	...	2	9	11	57	23
Total ...	139	4	22	73	99	175	4	45	96	145	212	9	61	86	159	526	403

Out of a total of 526 candidates 403 were successful, against 386 out of 480 in the previous year. The efficiency of these institutions as sources of supply for the teaching staff of middle schools is measured by the number of first grade certificates, that is, of candidates passing out successfully after the full course of three years. The number so passing was 99, against 103 in 1887. It will be remembered that the number of middle schools, English and vernacular, is nearly 2,000. If all the passed candidates accepted service, they would be sufficient to provide for the vacancies periodically arising in middle schools; but it is known that a considerable proportion betake themselves to other occupations, and the outlay on their education is lost to the Department. No means have yet been devised for preventing this evil.

The Dacca Training School turned out the largest number of successful candidates, Hooghly standing second, and Calcutta third. The schools stood in the same relative order in regard to the number both of first-grade certificates and of candidates passing in the "high" division. Each of these schools passed more candidates than in the year before. There was a decrease in the number that passed from the Chittagong and Rungpore schools, and an increase in the Julpigori and Krishnagar schools, as well as in the number of successful private candidates. The Patna, Ranchi and Cuttack schools, in which the vernacular is other than Bengali, do not send candidates to the general examination. The examination of each of these schools is conducted by a local Committee, and certificates are granted in accordance with its recommendations.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

107. GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS.—Some additional information regarding the training schools is given below for purposes of record. It is considered of importance that the pupils of each school should be drawn from all the districts which it serves:—

Calcutta Training School.—Of the 75 pupils, 62 were stipend-holders and 13 pay-students. Nine of the pupils came from the 24-Pergunnahs, 15 from Nuddea, 2 from Jessore, 16 from Khoolna, 10 from Moorshedabad, 1 from Calcutta, 15 from the Burdwan Division, 5 from the Eastern districts, 1 from Rajshahye and 1 from Manbhoom. As in the previous year, there were 50 boarders in the attached boarding establishment. The school showed some improvement in the last vernacular mastership examination, but its condition is not quite satisfactory. Of the 65 successful candidates, only one passed in the "high" division.

Hooghly Training School.—The school sustained a heavy loss in the death of its late head pandit, Kali Prasanna Vidyaratna. Of the 111 pupils on the rolls, 15 were from Hooghly, 4 from Howrah, 32 from Burdwan, 21 from Bankoora, 12 from Birbhoom, 22 from Midnapore, 3 from Moorshedabad, 1 from Nuddea, and 1 from Rajshahye. The sum of Rs. 300 was spent monthly in stipends to 99 students, at rates varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4, and to two pupil-teachers at Rs. 5 a month. Almost all the passed students of the third-year class obtained employment.

Dacca Training School.—Of the 133 students at the close of the year, 41 were from the Dacca district, 47 from Backergunge, 11 from Furreedpore, 9 from Mymensingh, 22 from Tipperah, 2 from Sylhet, and 1 from Pubna. Only 1 boy among the 133 was a Mahomedan. There were 7 stipend-holders of Rs. 5, 16 of Rs. 4 and 52 of Rs. 3 a month. The number of fee-paying students rose from 41 to 58. At the general examination of the third-year classes, a student from this school occupied the highest place and obtained the Woodrow medal.

Chittagong Training School.—Of the 60 pupils on the rolls, 41 were natives of Chittagong, 12 came from Noakholly, 4 from Dacca, and 3 from other districts. Forty-seven pupils were stipend-holders and 13 pay-students.

Rungpore Training School.—It had on its rolls on the 31st March 75 pupils, 13 of whom were in the guru-training class. There were 53 Hindus and 22 Mahomedans. In the pundit classes 19 pupils came from Rungpore, 7 from Bogra, 10 from Rajshahye, 1 from Julpigori, and 25 from districts outside the division. All the pupils of the guru class, with one exception, belonged to Rungpore. Of 14 who appeared at the guru class examination, 13 passed, all of whom are now employed as masters. There were 25 boarders on the establishment, the cost connected with these boarders consisting only of the wages of servants, and amounting to Rs. 150 a year.

Cuttack Training School.—Of the 43 students in the pundit department, 25 were holders of normal school stipends, four were middle vernacular scholarship-holders, and the rest paying pupils. Of the 43 students, 23 belonged to Cuttack, 10 to Puri, 3 to Balasore, and 7 to the Tributary States. Five out of 12 students passing out last year from the third-year class have been employed as teachers and inspecting pundits. The numerical strength of the guru department was 26, against 12 in 1887. This increase was due to the grant of Rs. 72 a month made by the Cuttack District Board for the training of 18 additional guru students. During the year under review 37 students of the guru department passed the final guru examination.

Julpigori Training School.—Of the 12 pupils in the pundit classes, 7 came from Julpigori, 1 from Dinajpore, 1 from Bogra, 1 from the Darjeeling Terai, and 2 from the Dacca Division. In the guru class there were 22 pupils. All the pupils of the guru-training class came from the Julpigori district, and 10 of them from the Bhutan Duars. Two pupils were admitted towards the close of the year from the extreme east of the district. There were 5 Mech pupils, for whom it is expected that work will be found when their training is completed. All the 15 candidates from the guru class with one exception passed the final examination. There were 32 boarders. Mr. Bellett thinks that the school is now beginning a new life, and may prove of real value.

Saidabad Training School.—This school has been in existence for the last four years. The provision of Rs. 360 for ten stipends at Rs. 36 a year is now

chargeable to the Normal School grant, and is met by the transfer of Rs. 240 a year from the Kandi Model School and of Rs. 120 a year from the primary grant for departmental schools. On the 31st March last there were 10 pupils, on the rolls, all stipend-holders. The period of study has been raised from six months to a year.

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Motihari Training School.—The school sent up 14 *bonâ fide* gurus to the last upper primary examination, and 9 passed.

Daltonganj Training School.—It had on the 31st March last 14 pupil-teachers on its rolls, all of whom were actual gurus receiving stipends. At the last two half-yearly examinations, 19 candidates appeared and 13 passed, all of whom obtained employment. The school has since been removed to Lohardugga.

Haldipukur Training School.—This is a third grade normal school, situated in the Dalbhoom pergunnah of the Singbhoom district. It had nine pupil-teachers on its rolls, of whom four were Hindus and five Sonthals. These received stipends of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 a month. At the two half-yearly examinations 19 candidates competed, and 14 passed. The importance of the school has increased with the opening of Sonthal pathsalas in Dalbhoom, for which trained teachers are required.

Patna Training School.—Out of 76 pupils 68 were Hindus and 8 were Mahomedans. Twenty of the pupils belonged to Ghazipur in the North-Western Provinces, 16 to Patna, 11 to Sarun, 8 to Gya, 7 to Shahabad, 6 to Monghyr, 4 to Mozufferpore, 2 to Durbhunga, 1 to Chumparun and 1 to Purneah. The question has been raised whether stipends should be given to students from the North-Western Provinces. It is maintained that they regularly take service in the neighbouring districts of Behar, since the training that they receive does not exactly conform to the requirements of schools in the North-West. In future such students are to be admitted if guarantees of future service in Behar can be obtained, but not to the exclusion of any Behari student from the school. During the year under report 18 third-year students appeared at the final examination, and all passed; 21 out of 23 second-year students passed, and 32 out of 35 first-year students. All the 14 pupils who passed the final examination in 1887 obtained employment during the year. The boarding-house attached to the school contained 42 boarders.

Ranchi Training School.—Of the 24 pupils on the rolls, 20 were Hindus, 2 Mahomedans and 2 aborigines. Seven pupil-teachers of the third-year class appeared at the final examination, and six passed; some of whom secured appointments in middle schools.

Puri and Balasore Training Schools.—These schools have turned out between them 66 certificated gurus. Funds have been sanctioned by Government for the erection of a boarding-house at Puri and the enlargement of that at Balasore.

Angul Training School.—The school sent 30 candidates to the final guru examination, of whom 25 passed.

108. *Aided Training Schools for Masters.*—The Barrackpore Training School is a boarding institution in which teachers are trained for primary and middle schools under the Wesleyan Mission. The number of pupils was 24, of whom 1 was a Eurasian, 22 were Native Christians, and 1 a Hindu. The boys are taught English and Bengali, but are not prepared for any public examination.

The Krishnagar Church Mission Training School is a boarding institution attended by 16 pupils, all Native Christians. The school is doing well under the Reverend J. Santer, but he works with inferior material, as boys are admitted to the first-year class who have not reached even the upper primary standard. Arrangements are in progress for the admission of Hindu students to the school.

The Bhimpur Sonthal Training School is under the American Baptist Mission. It had on its rolls on the 31st March last 105 pupils, of whom 72 were males and 33 females, against 151, including 38 girls in the girls' department, in the previous year. No tuition-fee is charged; and about 30 pupils coming from distant places receive daily allowances of a few pice. The course of studies in the male department is the same as that prescribed for the middle vernacular scholarship examination, while in the female department it corresponds to the upper primary course. Two Sonthal students went up to the middle vernacular,

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and one to the upper primary scholarship examination, but none passed. Three girls competed at the last Uttarpara Hitakari scholarship examination, but none were successful.

The training school at Ghola near Bishenpore, under the Wesleyan Mission, was transferred during the year to the sudder station of Bankoora, and is now known as the Bankoora Sonthal Training School. It passed for the first time one Sonthal boy in the upper and another in the lower primary scholarship examination.

The Darjeeling Mission Training School has been transferred to Kalimpong.

The Pachamba Training School is under the Free Church Mission of Scotland, and is conducted under the grant-in-aid rules. It trains teachers for Sonthal patshalas under the Mission. Two candidates from this institution competed successfully at the last upper primary scholarship examination.

109. *Aided Training Schools for Mistresses.*—The Church of England Zenana Mission Normal School had 18 pupils on its rolls, of whom 15 were Europeans and Eurasians, and three Native Christians. The school is a boarding institution, and each pupil pays Rs. 15 a month for board and education.

The Free Church Normal School had 39 pupils, of whom two were Europeans and Eurasians, and the rest Native Christians. This school occasionally prepares candidates for the Entrance and First Arts examinations. The rate of fee is Rs. 2 a month.

The Dum-Dum Cantonment Training Girls' School is intended to prepare mistresses for girls' schools under the Wesleyan Mission. It had 24 Christian pupils on the rolls, of whom 6 were boys. Out of 5 girls sent up to the lower primary scholarship examination, one passed in the first division. Both the girls sent up to the upper primary scholarship examination failed.

The Roman Catholic School for mistresses at Krishnagar is a boarding institution. Of the 62 pupils on the rolls, 2 were Eurasians and 59 Native Christians.

110. *Unaided Training School for Mistresses.*—The Bankoora Training School for Mistresses is a boarding institution under the Wesleyan Mission. The roll number increased from 12 to 16, namely, 13 girls and 3 boys. The expenditure was Rs. 818, of which Rs. 559 came from the Mission fund, and Rs. 259 from fee-receipts. The teaching of the school does not conform to any departmental standard. The girls learn both English and Bengali.

111. *Guru-training classes.*—The amount sanctioned for the establishment of guru-training classes in connexion with middle schools was Rs. 6,000, as in the preceding year. The sanctioned allotment for each circle was as follows :—

	Rs.
Presidency Circle	3,000
Western "	1,068
Rajshahye "	600
Eastern "	1,200
Behar "	1,000
Total ...	6,868

The following table shows the number of gurus under instruction :—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency Division	45	177
Chota Nagpore "	17	81
Burdwan "	9	30
Orissa "	14	37
Dacca "	23	57
Chittagong "	17*	32
Rajshahye "	30	126
Total ...	155	540

* Includes one unaided school with six pupils.

The average number of pupils to a guru-training class is therefore between 3 and 4. There were no classes in the Behar Circle and the Orissa Tributary Mehals. The scheme has been most vigorously pushed, and the greatest success is anticipated from it, in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions;

elsewhere it was less fully appreciated. For the current year the grant has been raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 9,000, all of which has been appropriated; and good hopes are entertained of increased success. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the gurus under training are henceforth to receive a certain sum, in addition to the payment of one rupee a month made to the teachers. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The Inspector of the Presidency Circle has issued the following instructions to Deputy Inspectors with the view of securing a further development of the scheme:—

"The training classes lately established in connection with middle schools can succeed only where the Deputy Inspector takes a warm personal interest in their welfare. It will therefore be your duty to see that the gurus under training receive from the middle school teachers such real guidance as may enable them to pass the middle or upper primary examination, or the special examination conducted by you under the orders of this office.

"It will also be desirable to give a sort of permanency to a class already established by providing a succession of gurus to be trained in it. Suppose that a middle school has within a circuit of two miles from it five patshalas, the gurus of which attend the class at present. As soon as the first batch is passed, it will be necessary to move them to a distance (under sanction of proper authority where necessary), offering them greater inducements in the shape of stipends, rewards or local income, and to bring over to their patshalas gurus from other parts of the district in order to place them under the same process of training. Such a system of transfers on passing cannot always succeed, but may be tried in a good many cases with the best results. I am opposed to the transfer of old gurus from their homes, and also of men who are likely to suffer serious pecuniary or other loss.

"Please report for my information from time to time (say every three months) on the state of the guru classes and the standards taught in them. This information will enable me to compare the progress made in different districts and to suggest improvements.

"The maximum period for which a guru can attend a middle school under the existing system being two years, I hope that the better prepared gurus will attain to the upper primary standard in the course of the first year of training. At any rate, success at a departmental examination will be reckoned as a better test of a man's abilities than at the special examination conducted by you, and it will be your duty to move the Magistrate or the Chairman of the District Board to award special rewards to those gurus who pass the examination with credit."

The instructions conveyed in this letter are commended to the notice of other inspecting officers.

B.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

112. Under this head are included institutions and departments of institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not; together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The usual statistics of the leading institutions are given in the following table:—

Statement of Attendance and Expenditure in Schools of Special Instruction in 1887-88.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure.				Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	
				From public funds.		From private funds.	Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From provincial revenues.	From Municipal funds.				
I.—LAW.				Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools.									
Hooghly College	1	26	32	......	......	2,044	2,044	......	63 14 0
Krishnagar "	1	6	7	......	......	579	579	......	82 11 5
Dacca "	1	32	36	......	......	2,400	(a)2,400	......	66 10 8
Patna "	1	37	34	......	......	2,400	(b)2,400	......	70 9 4
Rajshahye "	1	11	19	......	......	1,319	1,319	......	69 6 8
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack)	1	13	12	......	......	775	775	......	64 9 4
Total ...	6	125	140	......	......	9,517	9,517	......	67 15 7
Unaided Law Schools.									
Metropolitan Institution ...	1	503	404	......	......	6,000	6,000	......	12 14 10
City College	1	151	119	......	......	4,800	4,800	......	40 5 4
Ripon "	1	355	352	......	......	6,300	6,300	......	17 14 4
Jagannath " (Dacca) ...	1	38	24	......	......	1,004	1,004	......	41 13 4
Total ...	4	1,047	959	......	......	18,104	18,104	......	18 14 9
TOTAL LAW SCHOOLS ...	10	1,172	1,099	......	......	27,621	27,621	......	25 2 1

(a) Surplus fees Rs. 435.
(b) Ditto fees " 3 515.

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	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure. From public funds. From provincial revenues.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Municipal funds.	Expenditure. From private funds.	Expenditure. Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
II.—Medicine.									
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	160	194	1,61,502	......	8,735	1,70,237	832 7 9	877 8 1
Government Medical Schools.									
Sealdah	1	198	202	42,043	......	6,664	48,707	208 2 1	241 1 11
Patna	1	109	111	4,053	......	1,830	5,883	36 5 2	53 0 0
Dacca	1	229	218	12,773	......	7,241	20,014	58 9 5	91 12 11
Cuttack	1	53	39	4,933	......	68	5,001	126 7 9	128 3 8
Total ...	4	589	570	63,802	......	15,803	79,605	111 14 11	139 10 6
Unaided Medical Schools.									
Dacca Homœopathic Schools...	2	138	115	......	......	355	355	......	3 1 4
Total Medical Schools.	7	887	879	2,25,304	......	24,893	2,50,197	256 5 1	284 10 2
III.—Engineering.									
Civil Engineering College, Seebpore	1	164	156	70,775	......	6,646	77,421	453 10 11	496 4 7
Government Surveying Schools.									
Dacca	1	115	115	2,788	......	1,334	4,122	24 3 10	35 13 5
Patna	1	61	59	2,749	......	670	3,419	46 9 5	57 15 2
Cuttack	1	83	80	1,811	......	835	2,646	22 10 2	33 1 2
Total ...	3	259	254	7,3[illegible]	......	2,839	10,187	28 14 10	40 1 8
Total Engineering Schools	4	423	410	78,123	......	9,485	87,608	190 8 8	213 10 9
IV.—Art and Industry.									
Government School of Art ...	1	158	148	24,978	......	3,168	28,146	168 12 3	190 2 9
Government Industrial Schools.									
Ranchi Industrial School ...	1	41	35	1,200	.....	600	1,800	34 4 6	51 6 10
Aided Industrial Schools.									
In the Presidency Division ...	2	73	66	......	511	325	836	7 11 10	12 10 8
,, Calcutta ,, ...	1	27	27	300	......	996	1,296	11 1 9	48 0 0
,, Burdwan ,, ...	3	158	158	895	......	2,834	3,729	5 10 7	23 10 7
,, Orissa ,, ...	1	49	43	......	......	312	312	......	7 4 3
Total ...	7	307	294	1,195	511	4,467	6,173	5 12 10	21 0 0
Unaided Industrial Schools.									
In the Presidency Division ...	3	101	91	......	......	521	521	......	5 11 7
,, Bhagulpore ,, ...	2	70	61	......	......	240	240	......	3 14 11
Total ...	5	171	152	......	......	761	761	......	5 0 1
Total Art Schools ...	14	677	629	27,373	511	8,996	36,880	44 5 3	58 10 1
Other Schools of Special Instruction.									
Government.									
In the Rajshahye Division ...	(c)1	37	39	4,071	......	......	4,071	104 6 1	104 6 1
Aided.									
In Calcutta	1	40	37	300	......	870	1,170	8 1 8	31 9 11
,, Burdwan Division	2	50	48	210	......	200	410	4 6 0	8 8 8
Total ...	3	90	85	510	.....	1,070	1,580	5 10 8	17 8 10
Unaided.									
In Orissa Division	1	12	9	......	......	4[illegible]	49	......	5 7 1
,, Patna ,, ...	1	26	24	......	......	75	75	......	3 2 0
Total ...	2	38	33	......	......	124	124	......	3 12 1
Total other Schools ...	6	165	157	4,581	......	1,194	5,775	27 12 2	35 0 0

(c) Bhutia Boarding School, Darjeeling.

113. Law.—The number of law students in Government colleges on the 31st March declined from 171 to 125, and their average monthly roll-number from 173 to 140. The decrease was common to all the larger colleges. As in the previous year, the pleadership class attached to the Chittagong College contained no students. With the exception of the Rajshahye College, the law classes in Government colleges are entirely self-supporting, the professors being paid from the fees realised from the students, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 2,400 a year. In the Rajshahye College the Law Lecturer's salary is made up of Rs. 800, the interest of the endowment of Rs. 20,000 made by Rani Monmohini Devi, and the fees paid by the students, subject to the prescribed maximum.

The number of pupils in the law departments of the unaided colleges increased from 907 to 1,047, there being a slight decrease in the Metropolitan Institution, and a large increase in the Ripon and City colleges. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

114. The following table shows the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law held in 1888, the number of passes being 238 out of 356 candidates, against 152 out of 221 in the previous year:—

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Passed in the— Second division.
Presidency College	3	...	2
Hooghly "	12	2	7
Krishnagar "	3	...	1
Dacca "	22	1	15
Patna "	18	3	11
Rajshahye "	5	...	3
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	1	...	1
Metropolitan Institution	153	12	90
City College	51	6	31
Ripon "	82	10	39
Jagannath " Dacca	6	1	3
Total	356	35	203
		238	

It will be seen that four times as many candidates passed from unaided as from Government colleges. The Metropolitan Institution sent up and passed the largest number of candidates.

115. MEDICINE.—The total number of medical students decreased from 965 to 887. The number declined in the Calcutta Medical College from 172 to 160, but increased in the four Government medical schools. There was some decrease in the unaided homœopathic schools at Dacca, while three homœopathic schools in Calcutta furnished no returns.

116. *Medical College.*—The College has now completed its fifty-third session. During the year under report the following changes occurred in the professorial staff:—Dr. D. D. Cunningham, Professor of Physiology, was on furlough for eight months, his duties being undertaken by Dr. Bomford. Dr. Alpin acted as Professor of Midwifery during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. R. Harvey. Mr. W. T. Woods was on leave for six months on private affairs.

When the session opened, 172 students continued their studies, 9 rejoined, and 73 new students were admitted. Thus there was a total of 254 against 234, 218, and 217 in the three preceding years.

Of the 82 new and re-admitted students, 10 who had obtained the highest marks in the University B.A. and F.A. examinations received free presentations; 32 were enrolled as paying or matriculated students, 10 entered as casual or non-matriculated students; 14 joined the female certificate class after passing a preliminary examination; and 16 joined the hospital apprentice class.

At the close of the session, seven hospital apprentices left the college for regimental duties; five Burmese students passed and returned to Burmah; six senior and three junior scholars, 56 paying and five free students ceased to attend; six hospital apprentices were dismissed and one died; five certificate class students were removed: so that at the close of the session the strength of the College was 160, against 172, 152, and 132 in the three previous years. The number of students in the free female class increased from 11 to 21.

In 1888 nine candidates passed the First M. B. examination—two in the first and seven in the second division. Miss Virginia Mary Mitter headed the list of successful candidates. Six candidates passed the Second M. B. examination, namely, one in the first and five in the second division. Sixteen candidates passed the First and nine the Second L. M. S. examination. One candidate also passed the examination for Honours in medicine and surgery.

Since the first examination of the English class of this College, 49 years ago, 264 hospital apprentices have been trained, and 805 students have obtained degrees and licenses in medicine and surgery. Of these graduates 26 were Ceylonese, 6 Burmese, and the other 773 Bengalis.

Seven native dhais passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital, against four and three in the preceding two years. Sixteen pupil-nurses passed out as midwives.

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A new dissecting room has been sanctioned, but not built. In the dissecting department 239 bodies were used.

There were 14 boarders in the Maharani Sarnamayi Hostel. Of these, six were Europeans, three Eurasians and five natives.

The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 1,70,237, against Rs. 1,67,560 in the previous year. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 8,735, against Rs. 9,015 in the year before.

117. *Campbell Medical School, Sealdah.*—Dr. S. Coull Mackenzie was Superintendent throughout the year. The number of students on the rolls was 198, against 171 the year before. The students are chiefly recruited, in the following order, from the districts of Hooghly, Pubna, 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, Furreedpore, and Nuddea. Of the 74 second-year students who went up for the first License examination, 59 passed. The 15 students who failed were all rejected in Materia Medica. Of 46 third-year students who appeared at the second or final License examination, 40 passed. Of the six unsuccessful students, five failed in medicine only. Of the 88 first-year students, 82 received promotion.

The usual half-yearly examinations for compounders were held in April and October. In April 26 out of 28 candidates passed. In October all the 3 candidates were successful. One of the licentiates of the school who had obtained his license in 1887 was admitted to the Government service in Burmah.

The total receipts of the school amounted to Rs. 6,664 against Rs. 5,878, and the expenditure to Rs. 48,707 against Rs. 43,774. The number of bodies dissected was 366, against 352 in the previous year.

In November 1887 Government sanctioned the opening of female classes in the school; the qualifying standard of admission being that of either the upper primary scholarship examination, or a special test-examination in Bengali and arithmetic. Students must not be under 16 years of age on admission; the course is to extend over three years, and to be the same in every respect as that for male students. The class was opened in June 1888, and 15 students were admitted.

118. *Dacca Medical School.*—Dr. A. Crombie was Superintendent through the year. At the close of the session there were 229 pupils on the rolls, namely, 56 in the third-year, 92 in the second-year, and 81 in the first-year class. The sum realised as fees and fines was Rs. 7,241, against Rs. 7,314 in the previous year; and the total expenditure was Rs. 20,014 against Rs. 19,232. Fifty-three third-year students appeared at the second License examination, of whom 30 passed. Eighty-one second-year students appeared at the first License examination; of these 56 passed.

119. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—The session closed with 28 in the third-year, 38 in the second-year, and 43 in the first-year class, or 109 students in all. Of 28 students who appeared at the final License examination, 19 passed and obtained certificates. Of 32 second-year students, 25 passed the first examination. During the session 41 bodies were dissected, against 60 in the previous year.

120. *Cuttack Medical School.*—Dr. Stewart continued in charge of the school. The third-year class was attended by 16 students, of whom 15 passed and obtained licenses qualifying them for the post of Civil Hospital Assistant. Of the 13 students in the second-year class, 11 passed the first License examination. The two native females who attended the second-year class are said to have acquitted themselves very creditably. The first-year class consisted of 24 students, two of whom were females. Sixty-eight bodies were dissected during the year. Since the establishment of the school, 95 students have obtained the license, of whom 44 have entered Government service.

121. ENGINEERING.—The institutions for teaching engineering are the Government Civil Engineering College at Seebpore, and the Dacca, Patna and Cuttack Survey Schools. There were 423 pupils in these schools, against 356 in the preceding year.

122. *Engineering College, Seebpore.*—On the 15th October an exchange of appointments was made between Mr. E. F. Mondy, Professor of Natural Science, and Mr. P. Brühl of the Rajshahye College. On the 31st March last, the number of students in the engineering department affiliated to the University was 59, against 44 in the previous year. Of these, 21 were in the first-year, 16 in the

second-year, 12 in the third-year, and 10 in the fourth-year class. Of the total number 8 were Europeans or Eurasians, 46 Hindus, 1 Mahomedan, 3 Burmese, and 1 Native Christian. The University B. E. and L. E. examinations commenced on the 21st July. Three fourth-year students appeared, of whom Beni Madhab Mitra alone passed the B. E. examination, obtaining the gold medal in Mathematics. He was also entitled to the one guaranteed appointment available for the current year. The F. E. examination was held in June. Of 13 candidates who presented themselves, eight passed. At the College examinations held in May, 16 second-year students appeared, of whom 9 passed and were promoted, one only having failed in shop-work. Of 11 first-year students, 10 obtained promotion, none failing in shop-work.

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On the 31st March last, the apprentice department contained 105 students against 102 in the previous year. They were distributed as follows:—35 in the first-year, 24 in the second-year, 13 in the third-year, and 23 in the fourth-year class. There were also 10 senior apprentices, that is, those who had passed their final examination and were working exclusively in the shops. Of the total number 17 were Europeans or Eurasians, 85 Hindus, and 3 Mahomedans. Of the 15 senior apprentices of 1887, 13 (eight natives and five Europeans) left on the 31st January with the usual foreman mechanic or upper subordinate certificates. The fourth-year class, consisting of 17 students together with one who had failed the year before, was examined in July, when 11 passed. Two of these left with overseer's certificates, and one obtained an appointment in Central India as a colliery surveyor. The rest remained at the college to go through their course of practical work. The annual examinations were held in January. Twenty-two third-year students presented themselves for examination, and 19 received promotion to the fourth-year class. Sixteen students of the second-year class appeared for examination, and 13 passed. Of these three left with sub-overseer's certificates. Out of 28 first-year students, 22 got promotion to the second-year class. The admission examination was held in January. Of the 48 candidates, 39 passed, of whom 23 joined the college. Besides these, two boys who had passed standard VII of the Code for European schools were admitted, seven were admitted after passing the Entrance examination, and five who had failed to get promotion rejoined. In accordance with the rules, seven sub-overseer's and two overseer's certificates were granted during the year to students who left before the completion of their apprenticeship.

In addition to the pupils attending the engineering and apprentice departments, there were four artisan pupils from Assam who were employed entirely in the workshops, so that in all there were 168 students in the college at the end of the year under review, of whom 163 resided upon the premises.

The survey operations of the second and third-year engineer classes commenced in November near the Madhupore station and continued up to the end of January, under the superintendence of the Principal, Mr. Downing, assisted by Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt. The third-year students laid out a line of railway about 5½ miles long. The second-year students were engaged in an extensive trigonometrical and traverse survey, besides other work. The first-year class under Mr. J. S. Slater, Professor of Engineering, made a chain and compass survey of the Botanical Gardens, and learnt levelling and ground tracing. The first, second, and third-year apprentices were taught surveying and levelling in the neighbourhood of the college by Mr. Webber. Mr. Slater took the senior engineer students to visit the following works:—Burn and Company's shops, the Jubilee Bridge and approaches, Chitpore Lock, Chitpore Lift-bridge, Burrakur Iron Works, colliery and coke-works, Jamalpur Workshops, Barrackpore Road Bridge, Burdwan Water-works, the Eden Canal head-works, Raneegunge Pottery Works, Kidderpore Dock, and Pulta Water-works.

The first-year engineer students attended the workshops for 121 days, the second-year for 124 days, and the third-year for 57 days in the year, each class working three hours a day. At the annual examination held in May, only one failed in the carpenters' shop.

Mr. J. H. Toogood, Executive Engineer, Calcutta Workshop Division, reports satisfactory progress of the students in the apprentice department.

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Students of the first three years attended the shops for 196 days, those of the fourth-year for 175 days, and those of the fifth-year for 208 days. At the annual examination of the first, second, and third-year classes in shop-work, all but 6 students out of 60 passed.

On the 31st March 1888 there were 160 students in the college hostel, against 139 in the previous year. Of these 132 were Hindus and 28 Christians.

The north and west blocks of the new buildings for native students with the attached dining-hall and cook-house were completed during the year. The servants' huts have been repaired; stables are being built and will be completed shortly. The need of a hospital and a model-room are insisted on; and proposals regarding the former are under the consideration of Government.

The Athletic Club is said to be likely to die out for want of funds. The Christian and native boys play football together, but the latter have not yet greatly taken to cricket. The Christian boys, however, succeeded in winning the "Harrison Shield" from the Medical College. The total strength of the Volunteer Corps, consisting of the Christian students, was 42.

The Board of Visitors met twice during the year for the purpose of placing apprentices upon the free or reduced-fee lists. The institution was also visited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

The total expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 77,421, of which Rs. 6,646 were derived from fees and Rs. 70,775 from provincial revenues, inclusive of Rs. 9,300 spent on the workshops for the practical training of the students—a new charge, transferred from the Public Works Department.

123. Under the Government Resolution of the 30th July 1887, a Committee was appointed with the object of inquiring into the constitution of the Seebpore College, the course of studies, and the method of instruction. The Committee were directed to report upon the entrance tests, to revise the theoretical and manual courses in every class, to consider a proposal for instituting a final college examination of the engineer class, apart from that held by the University for conferring degrees, and to examine the disciplinary rules of the college. They were also asked to report upon the possibility of extending the utility of the college as a general school of technical instruction. The Committee have submitted upon all these points a full and valuable report, which is now under the consideration of Government.

124. *Dacca Survey School.*—On the 31st March there were 76 students in the first-year and 39 in the second-year class, against 53 and 34 respectively in the previous year. At the beginning of the session the number of students in the first-year class had been as high as 101, but as usual it gradually fell off. The numerical strength as well as the receipts from fees have been steadily increasing. The fee-receipts have increased with the increase of numbers They amounted to Rs. 1,334 against Rs. 1,049 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs 4,122 against Rs. 3,538 in the year before. Fifty-two first-year students appeared at the annual examination, of whom 37 were promoted to the second-year class. For the final examination 33 second-year students went up, and 26 obtained certificates. In the cold weather the students went into camp for practical surveying. The school was established in 1876; and during its lifetime it has turned out 154 surveyors, most of whom have obtained employment under the Public Works and Settlement Departments and as Civil Court Ameens.

125. *Patna Survey School.*—As in the previous year, the number of students on the rolls was 61, of whom 40 were Hindus and 21 Mahomedans. Fifty-two were pay students and nine stipend-holders The number of students learning through English was 44, and of those learning through the vernacular 17. The fee-receipts were Rs. 670 against Rs. 703, and the expenditure Rs. 3,419 against Rs. 2,815. Thirty-nine students of the first-year class appeared at the annual examination, of whom 34 passed and were promoted. Out of 22 candidates of the second-year class who went up to the final examination, 20 passed, 4 being placed in the first, 6 in the second, and 10 in the third division. Mr. Ewbank, Principal of the Patna College, reports that the value of the survey school is recognised by the Public Works Department and by municipal bodies.

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126. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The school building has been destroyed by fire, and orders have been issued for the construction of a new house. The number of students was 83 against 62 in the preceding year, all of whom were Hindus. The fee-income amounted to Rs. 835 against Rs. 580 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,646 against Rs. 2,348 in the year before. Twenty-four students were sent up for the final examination, of whom 20 obtained certificates. The passed students find no difficulty in obtaining employment.

127. ART AND INDUSTRY.—The Government School of Art is the most important institution under this head. The industrial schools declined from 15 to 13, by a reduction of two in the Presidency Division. The schools at Berhampore, Islampore, and Banwariabad in the district of Moorshedabad were not returned during the year under report, while a new unaided school, attended by 12 Native Christian pupils, was started at Entally in the 24-Pergunnahs. In the Burdwan Division, the industrial school attached to the Bishenpore high school was closed, so that the number declined from 4 to 3. In the Orissa Division a new industrial school was started at Balasore.

The institutions under this head are briefly noticed below.

128. *Government School of Art.*—The number of students was 158, against 152 in the preceding year. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 3,168 against Rs. 3,252, and the expenditure from public revenues was Rs. 24,978 against Rs. 17,405. The increase of expenditure arose from the appointment of Mr. W. H. Jobbins as Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, from June 1887; while in the preceding year, pending the arrival of the Principal from England, an officiating allowance of Rs. 200 a month only had been drawn.

In July 1887 a revised course of instruction was framed for each class. Arrangements have also been made to hold annual examinations in free-hand drawing, model-drawing, geometry and perspective. Art certificates of the third or higher grade will be awarded to those students who execute the prescribed works in each class and pass the required examinations in each group. These groups comprise advanced free-hand and light and-shade drawing, elementary painting and design, advanced painting and drawing, architectural and mechanical drawing, and modelling. Certificates of proficiency will also be granted to competent students in the lithographic, wood-engraving, metal-chasing and wood-carving classes. Four annual scholarships have been established by the Public Works Department for competition by students in the architectural and mechanical drawing classes. The successful students, after completing the preliminary course in the school prescribed by the Public Works Department, will have the advantage of one year's practical work in the drawing branch of the Chief Engineer's office, with an allowance of Rs. 15 a month each for the first six months, and an increase of Rs. 5 a month if satisfactory progress is made. There were seven competitors for the studentships, whose works were submitted for examination to Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, A. R. I. B. A., who expressed his satisfaction with the quality of the work done by this newly inaugurated class.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin visited the school on the 27th March 1888. His Excellency was pleased to award a silver and a bronze medal for competition: "the silver medal to be awarded to the student who, at the end of the year, has executed the best series of works in any of the classes."

Mr. Jobbins reports that as a result of the practical character of the instruction now imparted, the students are finding remunerative employment. One has lately been appointed head-draftsman in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin State Railway.

129. *Art Gallery, Calcutta.*—The sanctioned grant was Rs. 10,000, and the actual expenditure Rs. 5,216. The Gallery was open to the public for 155 days. The number of visitors during the year was 6,700, namely, 837 Europeans, 5,344 Hindus, and 519 Mahomedans.

The only additions made to the Gallery during the year were a set of the prize drawings done by pupils of the South Kensington School of Art at the different stages of instruction, which were purchased from that institution at a cost of £50. The collection comprises studies in oils, in water colours, in sepia, and in pencil and crayon drawings.

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130. *Ranchi Industrial School.*—The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st of March last was 41, against 27 the year before. Carpentry and blacksmith's work are taught, besides a little reading, writing, and arithmetic. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 1,800, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,200, and the balance was met from the sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured. Proposals for placing the school under a permanent and greatly improved footing, under the management of a passed mechanic from Seebpore, and under the supervision of a strong local Committee, are now under the consideration of Government. Part of the balance of the Ranchi Fair Fund, amounting to about Rs. 12,000, is to be devoted to the improvement of the school, and the remainder is to be spent on the establishment of a museum of local products under the same control. The school was visited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in March last.

131. *The Moorshedabad Technical School.*—This school was started many years ago by Mr. Anderson, Magistrate of Moorshedabad. It had 38 pupils on the rolls, against 41 in the year before. Instruction was imparted in carpentry, clock-repairing, *bidri*-work, ivory-work, and embroidery, and there was a separate teacher for each of these branches. The carpentry taught is only of the ordinary bazar kind, but there is said to be a dearth of these tradesmen. Clock-repairing is a new industry. For ivory-carving and *bidri*-work Moorshedabad has long been famous; but there are now only a few families by whom these arts are practised, and they are consequently in danger of dying out. To preserve such arts from decay is a legitimate object of a technical school. Though unpretentions, the Moorshedabad school is a very useful one of its kind, and does good work at small cost. The total income was Rs. 769, of which Rs. 442 were contributed by the Moorshedabad Municipality, Rs. 145 were realised from sale proceeds, and Rs. 182 from private subscriptions. The total expenditure was Rs. 595, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 174.

132. *Other Technical Schools in the Moorshedabad District.*—Technical classes were also attached to the middle schools at Kandi, Jemua, and Talibpur, in which carpentry and sewing were the subjects taught. The class at Kandi was maintained by the local municipality, which spent Rs. 69 on it. The class at Jemua was maintained by fees and sale proceeds. The Talibpur Technical School was maintained by the local Mahomedan zemindar, who spent Rs. 60 on it during the year.

133. *The Calcutta S. P. G. Technical School.*—This school was opened during 1886-87 by the Rev. H. Whitehead, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It receives a capitation grant of Rs. 2 a month for every full-time pupil, and of Re. 1 for every pupil attending two hours a day, up to a limit of Rs. 25 a month. The numerical strength of the institution was 27. The pupils were all Native Christians. They were taught carpentry and electro-plating, the latter bring a very useful and thriving industry in Calcutta. The expenditure was Rs. 1,296, Rs. 300 being contributed by Government, and Rs. 996 raised from other sources.

134. *Technical Schools in the Burdwan Division.*—Of the three schools in this division, two are in Midnapore and one in Bankoora, all being aided institutions. Of the two schools in Midnapore, one is under the management of the American Baptist Mission. It had on its rolls 69 pupils against 96 in the previous year, all belonging to the lower orders of the people, and learning the simple industrial arts, such as rope-making, common carpentry, and needlework. The upper primary course, with a little English, is efficiently taught in this school. The other school in Midnapore is known as the "Maisadal Raja's Technical School," in recognition of the endowment of Rs. 5,000 founded by the Maisadal Estate, and of other donations from the same source. It had on its rolls 39 pupils against 40 the year before; 26 of these learnt carpentry and 13 tin-smith's work; 10 of the pupils were *boná fide* students of this school, and the remaining 29 belonged to other schools in the town, and learnt the industrial arts out of their own school hours. The average daily attendance was 18, against 17 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,594, of which Rs. 475 were received from Government, Rs. 374 from the endowment and from local subscriptions, and Rs. 1,745 from the sale proceeds of manufactured articles.

The school at Bankoora had on its rolls 50 pupils, against 55 in the previous year. The average attendance increased from 23 to 33. Forty-six of the

pupils were of the artisan class, and the remaining four were amateur students; 18 of the pupils learnt carpentry, 16 the work of a tin-smith, 12 wicker-work, and 4 miscellaneous work, such as ink-making, &c. The sale proceeds of the articles manufactured in the school amounted to Rs. 67; the charges on account of raw materials were Rs. 47; those on account of tools and contingencies Rs. 87, and on account of teachers and servants Rs. 360. Thus the school cannot be considered a financial success. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

135. *Technical Schools in the Bhagulpore Division.*—There were two technical schools in this division, viz., Madhupore and Newada, maintained at a cost of Rs. 120 a year each by the East Indian Railway Company, for the elementary instruction of the workshop hands and of their children, and for training them in the rules and regulations of the Railway. The roll number of the Madhupore school was 47 against 56, and that of Newada 23 against 35.

The workshop of the East Indian Railway Company at Jamalpore is a far more important institution than any of the preceding; and though it finds no place in our returns, it is in fact a great technical school in which skilled artisans of every grade are trained for the service of the Railway.

136. In the Orissa Division a new industrial school was started at Balasore by the Rev. Z. F. Griffin, with an attendance of 49 pupils. The object of the institution is to turn out good handicraftsmen, such as black-smiths, carpenters, and the like, with a higher standard of skill than is found in the bazar. A grant of Rs. 26 a month has been sanctioned in aid of the school.

137. OTHER SCHOOLS.—These comprise a somewhat miscellaneous class, some few of which are here noticed.

138. *Bengal Music School.*—The school had 40 pupils against 39 in the previous year. Of these 39 were Hindus and one was a Mahomedan. The school is held three days in the week in the premises of the Calcutta Training School for masters. Both theoretical and practical instruction in Hindu music is given. The rate of fee is one rupee a month. The expenditure was Rs. 1,170, of which Rs. 300 were contributed by Government, Rs. 206 were raised from fees, and Rs. 664 from the subscriptions of its founder, Raja Sir Surendra Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.

There were also two schools for teaching native music, vocal and instrumental, at Bankoora and Bishenpore, both in the Bishenpore district. They contained 23 and 27 pupils respectively, and both received a grant-in-aid. An unaided music school was opened during the year at Balasore

139. *Bhutia Boarding School.*—The number of pupils on the 31st March was 37, and the average daily attendance 30, against 38 and 25 of the previous year. Of the 37 pupils, 35 were Buddhists and 2 Native Christians. The latter two are of mixed blood, originally Buddhists, and as such admitted to the school as boarders. On their change of religion, they were, by order of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, removed from the list of boarders, but allowed to continue in the school as day pupils. Two of the pupils were Tibetans, 3 Bhutias, 8 Sikkimese, 12 Nepalis, 5 Lepchas, and 7 half castes. The cost of the school was Rs. 4,070 against Rs. 4,260 in the preceding year. The cost has decreased, but is still beyond the sanctioned limit. Rules were framed in the course of the year defining the respective authority of the Deputy Commissioner and of the Department over the school; and more effectual control over its expenditure will thus be secured. A proposal to amalgamate it with the local zillah school was negatived by Government. During the year under report, four ex-pupils of the school obtained Government service; two in the Survey Department, one as an interpreter, and one in the Darjeeling Income Tax office. The Survey Department will probably take a succession of pupils from this school, with the object of training them as surveyors and explorers in the trans-Himalayan regions, thus fulfilling one of the objects with which the school was established. Two more pupils have thus been taken during the current year.

140. In the Patna Division a banker of Mozufferpore has set aside a sum of Rs. 2,000 in order to start a special school for the education of the children of banias and shopkeepers in the town. The school was opened in December, and on the 31st March last it had 26 pupils on its rolls, under four teachers. The pupils learn English, Hindi, and accounts, and the school is held at night from 7 to 11 P.M.

141. During the year under report there was no election of an agricultural scholar.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

142. The following statement compares the statistics of schools for native girls for the past two years:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Girls' Schools—				
Maintained by the Department ...	2	193	2	205
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	5	236	5	210
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards ...	1,987	39,293	2,005	41,232
Unaided	204	3,568	235	4,391
Total ...	2,198	43,290	2,247	46,038
Girls in boys' schools	......	37,764	.....	37,785
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,198	81,054	2,247	83,823

The number of girls' schools and of their pupils has increased, while that of girls reading in boys' schools remains nearly stationary. The total result is an increase of 49 schools and of 2,769 pupils. There were three high English and four middle English schools for girls, as in the previous year, but the number of middle vernacular schools fell from 25 to 19 Upper primary girls' schools numbered 274 with 9,184 pupils, showing very little change from the previous year.

143. Lower primary schools for girls rose from 1,890 with 32,303 pupils to 1,947 with 35,116 pupils. The following statement shows their distribution during the last two years:—

Lower Primary Schools for Girls.

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
DIVISION.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	309	6,452	310	6,896
Calcutta	52	1,158	48	1,216
Burdwan	133	2,879	125	2,461
Rajshahye	87	1,394	83	1,313
Dacca	526	7,322	649	9,263
Chittagong	412	5,063	347	5,321
Patna	115	1,913	141	2,502
Bhagulpore	83	2,016	66	1,809
Chota Nagpore	102	2,575	98	2,596
Orissa	68	1,437	75	1,624
Orissa Tributary Mehals	3	94	5	115
Total ...	1,890	32,303	1,947	35,116

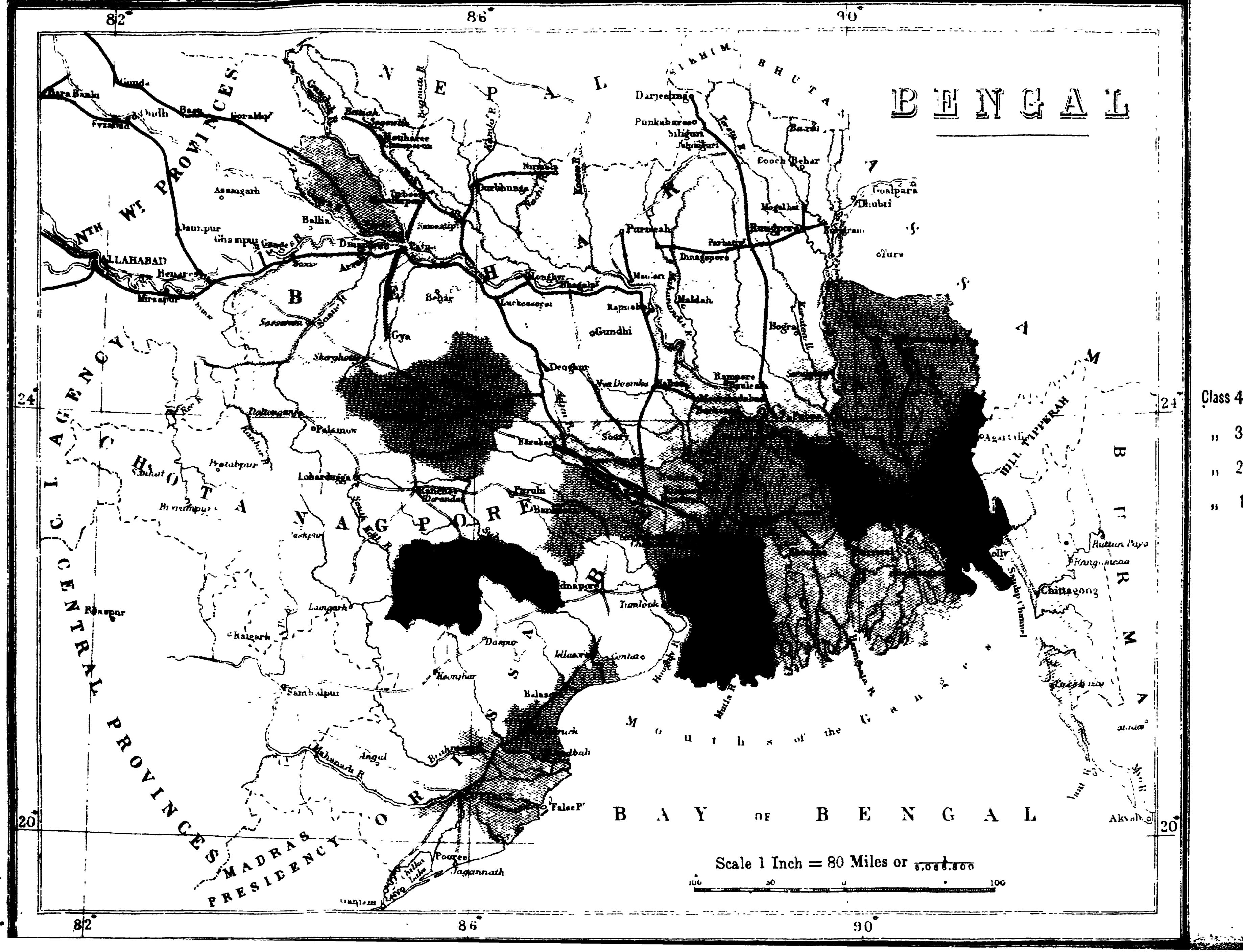
There has been a large gain in the Dacca Division. The apparent loss in the Chittagong Division is due to the transfer of a large number of schools with less than 10 pupils to the class of private institutions; but notwithstanding this transfer, there is a great increase in the number of pupils. The gains and losses in the other divisions call for no special notice. Most of these schools are aided from the primary grant, the guru receiving in many cases a stipend of one rupee for every five girls under regular instruction.

144. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls:—

Attendance and Expenditure in Schools for Girls during 1887-88.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1888.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Public Funds. From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained by the department .	2	205	187	140	17,277	......	......	5,219	22,496
Maintained by Municipal and District Boards .	5	210	191	142	143	......	1,106	70	1,319
Aided by the department or by Municipal or District Boards	2,005	41,232	37,776	28,898	68,734	23,794	6,161	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unaided	235	4,391	3,909	3,015	.	... .	... ..	16,477	16,477
Total ...	2,247	46,038	42,063	32,189	86,154	23,794	7,266	[illegible]	[illegible]
					1,09,948		1,97,[illegible]		

Map 3.—Showing the extent of Female Education in 1887-88.



REFERENCE.

Class 4.	below ½ per cent.	
„ 3.	½ to 1 „ „	
„ 2.	1 to 2 „ „	
„ 1.	2 to 5 „ „	

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By adding together the grants from provincial revenues and district funds, the total expenditure from these sources becomes Rs. 1,09,948, against Rs. 1,07,148 in the preceding year. The contributions from private sources (including municipal grants, now for the first time shown separately) amounted to Rs. 1,97,925, against Rs. 1,96,303. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 3,03,451 to Rs. 3,07,873.

145. Before going on to consider the progress made in general education, I may observe that the medical education of women has made a considerable advance during the year. In the Medical College five young ladies were reading as regular students for the L. M. S. or M. B. degree. Two of these were in the first-year class, one in the third, and two in the fourth; three were natives of India and two were Europeans. Four had passed the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University; and one, who was admitted by special grace of the Senate, had passed the London University Matriculation examination with distinction. Mrs. Kadambini Ganguli, B.A., the first lady to enter the College as a regular student, and the first to complete her course, went up for the final examination in March 1888, but unfortunately failed in the single subject of medicine. She has since passed the special certificate examination for women and, it is understood, is practising with that qualification; but it is hoped that she will again present herself at the next examination for the degree of M.B. The two fourth-year students, Miss Virginia Mitter and Miss Bidhu Mukhi Bose, went up for the 1st M.B. examination of 1888, and both passed, the former heading the list of successful candidates. Besides the regular students, 21 young ladies attend lectures in the Medical College for a special certificate under the new regulations, to be obtained after a course of three years. The class consists of Europeans and Eurasians exclusively. The number increased from 11 to 21. From the midwifery class, seven native *dais* and 16 pupil-nurses passed out with certificates.

In the Campbell Medical School, as stated in the last section, orders were issued by the Government of Bengal in November 1887, sanctioning the opening of vernacular classes at the Campbell Medical School for women not under 16 years of age. In order to be eligible for admission, a candidate must have passed either the upper primary examination, or a special examination to be held by the teachers of the school in Bengali reading and dictation, and in arithmetic up to fractions and the rule of three. The course of instructions was to extend over three years, and to be the same as that for male students. No fees were to be charged, and scholarships and other prizes were established on a liberal scale. Special accommodation was provided for the female students, together with an omnibus to bring them to and from the school. Students from a distance are also allowed to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel. The Resolution sanctioning the establishment of the classes, explained His Honour's intentions in the following terms:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has ascertained the views of the Medical Officers named in the preamble to this Resolution, and finds their opinions on the merits of the proposal to be very divided. Dr. Mackenzie, Surgeon-Major Chandra, and Surgeon-Major Coates are in favour of trying the system suggested, while the others are to some degree opposed. It appears clear, however, that some native ladies of position desire to receive instruction in the manner indicated, that their services will be in request when they have been trained, and that their knowledge will not then be inferior to that of many of the male practitioners recognised by Government. There is thus a real and practical demand for the medical education of females, which is not sufficiently met by the facilities now offered for their instruction in the Medical College through the medium of the English language, inasmuch as native ladies seldom understand that language even when the male members of their family may be familiar with it.

"On full consideration of the subject, therefore, Sir Steuart Bayley has come to the conclusion that the experiment should be tried, and he accordingly directs that the proposed class be opened. The weak point in the scheme seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be the low qualifying standard of education required from students in the first instance. It is doubtful, in Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion, if this standard is sufficiently high to ensure on the part of the students a capacity for following and assimilating the teaching they will receive. The scheme, from this point of view, will have to be carefully watched, and, if necessary, a further representation can be made hereafter with a view to having the qualifying standard reconsidered."

The class was opened in June 1888 with 15 students, careful inquiry being made as to the social respectability and character of each applicant.

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Women have also been admitted in the last two years to the Cuttack Medical School. On the 31st March 1888, it contained four native female students, two in the first-year and two in the second.

146. To return to the table given in the first paragraph of this section. The two departmental schools are the Bethune School and the Eden Female School at Dacca. Their aggregate cost was Rs. 22,496, of which Government contributed Rs. 17,277. The five municipal and board schools cost Rs. 1,318, of which Rs. 143 were paid from provincial revenues, Rs. 1,105 from municipal funds, and Rs. 70 from fees. In the 2,005 aided schools the public expenditure, including grants from district funds, amounted to Rs. 92,528, or at the rate of Rs. 46 for each school, while the total expenditure was Rs. 2,65,582, or at the rate of Rs. 132 a school, as in the preceding year. These figures include schools of every degree of cost. On a more detailed examination of the returns, it is found that the number of grant-in-aid girls' schools is 325 with 11,540 pupils, and of schools aided from the primary, khas mehal, circle, and other grants, 1,680 with 29,692 pupils. A grant-in-aid girls' school costs Rs. 178 a year, while a primary grant school costs only Rs. 20. There is no limit to the number of girls that can be educated in boys' schools, if the District and Local Boards, in whose hands the administration of the primary grant now rests, find it possible to maintain and increase the existing rates of aid.

147. The school department of the Bethune College had 118 girls on its rolls, against 119 in the previous year. Two of the girls appeared at the Entrance examination of March 1888, and passed in the first division with scholarships. In the examination of the previous year, held in April 1887, four candidates appeared, and all passed in the first division. The expenditure was Rs. 16,914, of which Government contributed Rs. 12,638. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 4,276. The school has a boarding department, and proposals have been made to enlarge the boarding accommodation.

The college department was formally affiliated to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the B.A. standard in February 1888. In previous years, candidates passing the B.A. examination from this institution were admitted to the degree by special grace of the Senate. On the 31st December 1887 there were four students, namely, one in the first-year, two in the second-year, and one in the fourth-year class. The number rose to six at the end of the official year, and has subsequently advanced to 11—a much larger number than in any previous year. They are thus distributed—M.A. class, 1; third-year class, 3; second-year class, 5; and first-year class, 2. One young lady appeared at the F.A. examination of March 1888, and passed with a senior scholarship of the first grade. The single fourth-year student did not appear at the B.A. examination. In April 1887 two candidates passed the B.A. examination from this college, one of them with honours in Sanskrit; while the two F.A. candidates failed. During the past eight years the institution has passed 6 candidates at the B.A. examination, 6 at the F.A., and 12 at the Entrance examination. Two of the graduate students are now on the instructive staff; Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, M.A., being the Lady Superintendent, and Miss Kamini Sen, B.A., second Mistress in the school department. The Government of Bengal has recently transferred to the Committee a sum of Rs. 15,900, being a portion of the amount originally subscribed for perpetuating the memory of the founder. There are special classes for drawing and music, in addition to needlework. The school is under the management of a committee of European and native gentlemen, with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice as Chairman.

148. To complete in this place the account of female education as connected with the University, it may be added that from the Free Church Normal School one candidate passed the Entrance examination out of two sent up, both in April 1887 and in March 1888. From the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies (to be considered again under the head of European education), three candidates out of seven passed the Entrance examination of 1887; while in 1888 four out of five passed the Entrance, and two out of four the First Arts examination.

149. The Eden Female School had 87 pupils on its rolls, against 74 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 5,582, of which Government contributed Rs. 4,639. The fees amounted to Rs. 118 and the subscriptions to Rs. 825, against Rs. 89 and Rs. 765 respectively in the previous year. The

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school is returned as a high school, but it has not yet passed a pupil at the Entrance examination. In 1887-88 it passed one pupil by the upper and three by the lower primary standard. The staff has lately been re-organised, and it is intended to appoint a lady graduate as Head Mistress.

150. The following table shows the principal institutions in Calcutta for the promotion of female education that receive Government aid. The schools are attended almost exclusively by native girls, except the Church of England Training School, in which European and Eurasian girls are trained as teachers for native schools and zenanas. The total monthly Government grant is Rs. 2,484, against Rs. 2,471 in the preceding year:—

	Pupils.	Monthly grant. Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Zenana Agencies.				
1. American Zenana Mission Agency	1,435	752	0	0
2. Church of England Zenana Mission Agency	196	300	0	0
3. Church of Scotland ditto ditto	68	100	0	0
4. Free Church ditto ditto	39	90	0	0
Total	1,728	1,242	0	0
II.—Training Schools.				
1. Free Church Training School	39	166	10	8
2. Church of England Zenana Mission Training School	18	160	0	0
Total	57	326	10	8
III.—Orphanages.				
1. Church of Scotland Orphanage	104	40	0	0
2. American Mission Orphanage (Foundling Asylum)	130	100	0	0
3. Free Church Orphanage	52	75	0	0
Total	286	215	0	0
IV.—Schools for Native Girls.				
(a)—Grant-in-aid allotment—				
Church of Scotland—				
1. Sobhabazar Girls' (Nandaram Sen's Lane)	130	25	0	0
2. Chasadhopapara Girls' (Chasadhopapara Street)	90	20	0	0
3. Kidderpore Girls'	83	20	0	0
4. Sonai Girls'	53	20	0	0
5. Badurbagan Girls'	60	20	0	0
Free Church—				
6. Dr. Duff's Girls' (173, Maniktala Street)	105	80	0	0
Church of England—				
7. Christ Church Girls' (High English)	67	160	0	0
8. Central School for Girls (Middle Vernacular)	140	50	0	0
9. Mirzapore Girls'	68	22	0	0
10. Darjipara Girls'	120	25	0	0
11. Kansaripara Girls'	49	20	0	0
12. Sobhabazar Girls' (Rajbatti)	86	25	0	0
Methodist Episcopal—				
13. Dr. Thoburn's Native Girls' (146, Dhurrumtollah Street)	115	25	0	0
Wesleyan Mission—				
14. Taltala Girls'	61	20	0	0
American Unitarian Association—				
15. Mr. Dall's Girls' (Dhurrumtollah)	71	40	0	0
Native Management—				
16. Darjipara Hindu Girls'	61	25	0	0
Total	1,359	597	0	0
(b)—Primary allotment—				
1. Syambazar Girls' (Wesleyan Mission)	58	10	0	0
2. Chorbagan Hindu Girls'	61	10	0	0
3. Basakbagan Girls'	64	10	0	0
4. Kaliprasad Datta's Street	51	10	0	0
5. Goabagan Lane	35	8	0	0
6. Rambagan (Omesh Datta's Street)	44	8	0	0
7. Machuabazar (Church Mission Society's Girls' School)	43	7	0	0
8. Kansaripara Girls'	77	10	0	0
9. McLeod Street (Wesleyan Mission)	37	7	0	0
10. Camac Street (ditto)	38	6	0	0
11. Sinduriapati	32	5	8	0
12. Nanda Kumar Chaudhuri's Lane	41	6	0	0
13. Boloram De's Street	37	6	0	0
Total	608	103	8	0
GRAND TOTAL	4,038	2,484	2	8

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151. The work of instruction in the zenanas is entirely in the hands of agencies conducted by four missionary bodies. The number of teachers employed under each agency, and the number of pupils receiving instruction under it, are given below. For return purposes, it has been the practice to count each teacher as an upper primary school, and they are so included in the 274 upper primaries mentioned in the first paragraph of this section. The expenditure on the 99 zenana schools was Rs. 51,980, against Rs. 53,736 in the previous year; of which Rs. 14,704 were paid from provincial revenues, Rs. 4,057 from fees, and Rs. 33,219 from subscriptions and other sources:—

Names of Agencies.			1886-87.		1887-88.	
			Teachers.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1. American Mission Zenana Agency		...	73	1,306	71	1,435
2. Church of England	ditto	...	17	90	14	196
3. Church of Scotland	ditto	...	7	37	7	58
4. Free Church	ditto	...	13	48	7	39
Total		...	110	1,481	99	1,728

The pupils increased by 247, though there was a decrease of 11 schools, or more strictly of 11 teachers, who have been transferred from zenana work to the charge of girls' schools under the several Missions. Some explanation of this character not having been furnished in the Inspector's report for the previous year, it was erroneously believed and stated that the operations of the Free Church Zenana Mission had suffered a contraction. A similar misconception arose in connexion with the Church of Scotland schools, and is accounted for in the same way. In the American Mission, the zenanas proper and the schools for little girls are not separately shown, all being returned as zenana schools; but it is understood that the Mission maintains 14 girls' schools in different parts of the town and suburbs and eight at Rajpur in the 24-Pergunnahs. If the teachers of these 22 schools be separated, the figures for zenana schools proper under the Mission would be greatly reduced. To convey a correct idea of the work done by each Mission, it is essential that the zenanas proper and the schools for little girls should be carefully distinguished.

The operations of the zenana agencies are not confined to the town, but extend to the suburbs and to several places in the 24-Pergunnahs district. The duties of the teachers consist in visiting a certain number of houses once, twice, or thrice a week, and in teaching the inmates needle-work in addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic in Bengali or English. In many houses ladies of mature age learn needle-work alone from these teachers. The zenana schools are all under the inspection of Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools.

152. The two training schools are maintained by the Free Church and the Church of England Zenana Missions; in the former, European and Eurasian pupils are trained as teachers for native girls' schools under the Mission, and native pupils in the latter. The Free Church Normal school also maintains advanced classes reading for the examinations of the University; it prepares pupils for the entrance and occasionally for the First Arts examination.

153. The 19 orphanages and girls' school in Calcutta that receive Government aid are, with a few exceptions, classed as upper primary schools, though the standard is not identical with that of boys' schools. They are more particularly described below; one as a high school, four as middle schools, and 14 as upper primaries.

The only high school aided by the Department in Calcutta is the Christ Church Girls' School. The numerical strength rose from 63 to 67. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,796, of which Rs. 1,476 were contributed from fees, Rs. 2,400 from other sources, and Rs. 1,920 from provincial revenues. The school is chiefly intended for the benefit of the daughters of middle-class Native Christians residing outside the town, but there were also six Hindus and one Mahomedan girl on the rolls. Provision is made for teaching the girls needle-work, drawing, and music, in addition to the ordinary subjects.

The four aided middle vernacular schools in Calcutta are—(1) the Church of Scotland Orphanage; (2) the Foundling Asylum; (3) the Central School; and (4) the Free Church Orphanage. English is taught in all these schools in

addition to the vernacular subjects. Provision is also made for teaching needle-work. They have all adopted the standards for girls' schools recommended by the Education Conference of 1887. FEMALE EDUCATION.

The following table compares the number of pupils in the 14 upper primary girls' schools in Calcutta for the last two years :—

	Name of School.	Pupils. 1886-87.	Pupils. 1887-88.
1.	American Unitarian Association Girls'	80	71
2.	Mirzapur, Church of England Zenana Mission Girls' ...	85	68
3.	Darjipara, ditto ditto ditto	124	120
4.	Ditto, Hindu Girls'	67	61
5.	Chasadhopapara, Church of Scotland Zenana Mission Girls' ...	93	90
6.	Kidderpore, ditto ditto ditto ...	123	83
7.	Sonai, ditto ditto ditto ...	69	53
8.	Dr. Duff's Girls' (Free Church)	115	105
9.	Dr. Thoburn's Native Girls' (Methodist Episcopal)	100	115
10.	Taltala, Wesleyan Girls'	75	61
11.	Kansaripara, Church of England, Zenana Mission Girls' ...	60	49
12.	Sobhabazar, ditto ditto ditto	83	86
13.	Ditto, Church of Scotland ditto ditto	147	130
14.	Badurbagan, ditto ditto ditto	62	60
	Total ...	1,283	1,152

There was no change in the number of schools, though there was a loss of 131 pupils. The schools are all under missionary management, except the Darjipara Hindu Girls' School. The expenditure on them fell from Rs. 25,365 to Rs. 20,164; of which Rs. 4,373 were provided from provincial revenues, Rs. 1,387 from fees, and Rs. 14,404 from other sources. The new standards for girls' schools prescribed by the late Education Conference have lately been introduced into these schools. The Darjipara school sent up one girl to the last upper primary scholarship examination, but she failed to pass.

The number of lower primary schools in Calcutta declined* from 52 to 48 (including the 18 larger ones shown in the table), but their pupils increased from 1,136 to 1,216. These 48 schools received aid from the primary grant. The system of capitation grants introduced in August 1884 for girls' schools or girls' classes in connexion with boys' pathsalas remained in force. It consists in paying the gurus who succeed in opening independent girls' schools or classes at the rate of 4 annas a month for each girl under regular instruction. The maximum grant which a teacher can earn under this system is Rs. 10 a month. Of the 48 schools, 7 were under female teachers, and 41 under gurus having separate boys' pathsalas. The standard taught in these girls' schools is as yet quite elementary. To increase the attendance and improve the quality of the instruction imparted in these schools, special prizes for proficiency are occasionally given. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 4,021 against Rs. 2,630, the share borne by Government being Rs. 2,561 against Rs. 2,284, private expenditure showing a satisfactory increase.

154. The unaided girls' schools in Calcutta are all classed as upper primary, the two unaided schools of the previous year having ceased to exist. Their number rose from 8 to 10, and that of their pupils from 542 to 700. With one exception, all these schools are under missionary management. The expenditure on them was Rs. 12,632, of which Rs. 390 were raised from fees and Rs. 12,242 from other sources. There were also some girls' schools under the Baptist Mission, which did not furnish complete returns.

155. In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference held in Calcutta in February, March and April 1887, the standards of examination for girls' schools in Calcutta and the suburbs were revised, the number of standards prescribed being seven, and the highest approaching that fixed for the middle vernacular scholarship examination. In the same manner standards IV and VI represent those for the lower and upper primary scholarships respectively. For the encouragement of female education in Calcutta and the suburbs, 20 lower primary, 10 upper primary, and 5 middle scholarships for girls have now been sanctioned by Government at an aggregate cost of Rs. 780 a year. These scholarships are tenable for one year, and are of the annual value of Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 36 respectively.

156. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, has furnished the examination returns of 2,169 pupils reading in zenanas and in schools for infants in

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Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The results of the examination are summarised below :—

Name of Mission.	Number of pupils examined.	Number passed by the different standards.								Total passed.	Number rejected.	Infants.	Remarks.
		IA	IB	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII				
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	657	95	47	42	32	7	2	...	...	225	68	364	
Church of England Mission ...	386	90	49	32	15	6	3	...	...	195	18	173	
Church of Scotland Mission ...	824	140	79	61	67	24	2	...	...	373	6	445	
Free Church Mission	302	59	48	48	30	14	1	...	...	200	19	83	
American Zenana Mission... ...	1,051	225	133	133	52	33	3	...	...	579	27	445	

In this table the results for zenanas proper and for schools are combined, so that it presents a view of the total operations of the different agencies. It appears that the value of the work done by each, as estimated by the number of passes, bears no very definite proportion to the amount of the grant drawn by each, as shown in an earlier paragraph. It is also seen that only eleven girls are as yet found in the upper primary stage, and that a large proportion of the pupils are mere infants. It would be in some respects advantageous to relieve Mrs. Wheeler entirely from the inspection of infant schools taught by pundits or gurus, so as to enable her to devote her undivided attention to the inspection of zenanas proper, to which the ordinary inspecting staff of the Department have no access.

157. In the Presidency Division the girls' schools declined from 359 to 342, and their pupils from 9,012 to 8,610. Girls in boys' schools fell off from 4,143 to 3,928. The Assistant Inspector reports that the decrease was partly due to the stringency of the rules under which rewards are given to primary schools ; for though the teachers get rewards on a more liberal scale for girls than for boys, still the inducement afforded is not sufficient, as the girls usually pay no fees and are not so easy to manage. In the 24-Pergunnahs the aided schools increased by three, while Nuddea lost seven, Jessore eight, Khulna seven, and Moorshedabad six schools. Out of 14 candidates sent up, 6 passed the upper primary examination. At the lower primary scholarship examination 48 were successful. It was stated in the previous report that Mr. K. G. Gupta, as Magistrate of Jessore, had cancelled the lower primary scholarship examination for girls held in four centres in the Magura subdivision of that district. The newly-formed District Board, however, subsequently resolved that the girls should be declared to have passed that examination. The matter is still the subject of correspondence between the Inspector and the Commissioner. There are in the division two private agencies, viz. the Central Bengal Union and the Jessore-Khoolna Union, for conducting the examination of girls according to their own standards, and for paying rewards to the most deserving pupils and their teachers.

158. In the Burdwan Division the schools increased from 186 to 207, and their pupils from 4,752 to 4,798. Girls in boys' schools advanced from 9,598 to 9,644. There were two middle English and three middle vernacular schools for girls, as in the previous year. The gurus keeping girls' classes are mostly paid by a capitation allowance; but it has been alleged that very little trust can be placed in the attendance registers on which the allowance is drawn. In general, the education imparted in these classes goes but little beyond a printed primer, and it is urged that the chief value of the classes is to introduce and establish the school going habit.

All the districts of the Burdwan Division now send up candidates to the scholarship examinations of the several grades that are annually held by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. The results of the examination for the past year are given below :—

Districts.	Number of examinees.				Number passed.				Scholarships obtained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
Howrah	37	10	4	51	32	9	2	43	8	3	2	13
Hooghly	22	12	4	38	20	12	3	35	7	4	1	12
Burdwan	48	21	1	70	43	20	1	64	9	1	...	10
Beerbhoom	19	6	2	27	17	6	...	23	6	1	...	7
Bankoora	41	6	2	49	32	4	...	36	11	2	...	13
Midnapore	61	14	3	78	49	11	3	63	9	3	...	12
Total ...	228	60	16	313	193	62	9	264	50	14	3	67

At the lower primary scholarship examination 8 out of 24 in Bankoora, 4 out of 8 in Midnapore, and 3 out of 6 in Burdwan were successful. In Hooghly a junior scholarship of the value of Rs. 2 a month was awarded to a girl of the Ghutiabazar Girls' School on the result of an examination held *in situ* by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. Prizes in books, silver ornaments, fancy boxes, and dolls were awarded to the most successful girls in Hooghly and Midnapore. Miss Raikes, of the Zenana Association, and the Rev. K. N. Day are doing much for the promotion of female education in and about Chinsurah. The zenana agency at Midnapore under Miss L. C. Coombs has nine schools at work, but they have not as yet made much progress. The zenana agency at Burdwan under Miss Mulvany has four schools open, and is doing its utmost for the extension and improvement of female education in Burdwan and its suburbs. FEMALE EDUCATION.

159. In the Rajshahye Division the number of schools declined from 95 to 93, and their pupils from 1,606 to 1,597. Girls in boys' schools decreased from 1,224 to 1,144. The largest decrease (174) took place in Bogra. Five girls passed the upper and nine the lower primary scholarship examination, of whom four gained upper and two lower primary scholarships.

160. In the Dacca Division the schools advanced from 549 with 8,290 pupils to 670 with 10,211 pupils. There were also 9,200 girls reading in boys' schools, against 7,284 in the preceding year, and 900 more in 122 private institutions. The number of girls' schools has risen in Furreedpore and Mymensingh, and has slightly declined in Dacca and Backergunge. Two girls passed the middle vernacular, four the upper primary, and 242 the lower primary scholarship examination. There are four private agencies in the division established for the purpose of promoting home study and of testing it by examination, namely, in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Furreedpore, and Barisal. Each association is composed of natives of the district to which it appertains, who are mostly graduates of the University residing at Calcutta These societies have been at work for the last eight or nine years. At the beginning of each year they prescribe a course of studies in Bengali literature, geography, history, and arithmetic for zenana ladies, hold examinations by means of printed questions distributed amongst the guardians of the examinees, and award prizes and schorlarships on the results of the examinations. Special prizes are also given for needle-work and cookery. The duty of superintending the examinations is entrusted, in the absence of any other agency, to the guardians or near relatives of the examinees. The candidates have to depend entirely upon private tuition, some being taught by their guardians or relatives, others by near neighbours. The highest standard of examination is said to approach that of the middle vernacular scholarship. In the year 1887, 2,675 candidates were reported as being under instruction; 1,556 offered themselves for examination by one or other of the standards, and of these 1,318 were declared to have passed. The East Bengal Association, acting on behalf of these several bodies, has recently applied to me for Government assistance and support in the conduct of these operations. What it specially desires is "some sort of inspection by female agency with a view to impart a stimulus to the system, and to keep the educational authorities informed of the progress that is being made." Though I have not been able to recommend the appointment of a separate Inspectress for this purpose, I have assured the Association that it may count on the co-operation of the Department in other ways.

161. In the Chittagong Division the schools declined from 420 to 354, but their pupils rose from 5,223 to 5,482. There were also 6,284 girls in boys' schools, against 5,428 in the preceding year, besides 1,216 girls in 160 private indigenous schools. One girl passed the upper and 22 girls the lower primary scholarship examination. The Zenana Association of Comillah, for which a grant of Rs. 100 a year has been sanctioned, held no examination during the year, and consequently did not draw its grant.

162. In the Patna Division the schools advanced from 118 to 143, and their pupils from 1,941 to 2,449. Girls in boys' schools increased from 2,462 to 2,535, owing, it is said, to more liberal rates of reward. Two girls passed the upper and two the lower primary scholarship examination.

163. In the Bhagulpore Division the schools declined from 88 to 69, and their pupils from 2,186 to 1,884. The largest loss is in Maldah. Girls in boys' schools rose from 1,648 to 1,789. Twenty-five girls passed the lower primary

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scholarship examination. The Bhagulpore Zenana Mission, connected with the Church of England, had three schools with 120 pupils.

164. In Chota Nagpore the schools were 108 with 3,102 pupils, against 112 with 3,030 pupils. Girls in boys' schools numbered 2,640 against 2,384. The Inspector states that the aborigines of the division have not that prejudice against female education which the more ignorant sections of the Aryan races have. Three girls passed the upper and 80 the lower primary scholarship examination.

165. In the Orissa Division the schools rose from 81 with 2,045 pupils to 88 with 2,176 pupils. Girls in boys' schools increased from 2,962 to 3,168. Two girls passed the middle vernacular, 22 the upper primary, and 86 the lower primary scholarship examination. A Sub-Inspectress has been appointed in Balasore to inspect schools lying within the limits of the local municipality. The Balasore Zenana Association imparts education to married girls at their own homes.

In the Orissa Tributary Mehals there were 6 schools with 149 pupils, against 3 with 94 in the previous year. Girls in boys' schools declined from 311 to 248.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

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166. The number of Government, aided and unaided schools for Europeans on the 31st March 1888 is shown in the following table, together with the corresponding figures from last year's report:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Government	1	1	82	79
Aided	59	55	4,882	4,821
Unaided	12	16	1,427	1,641
Total ...	72	72	6,391	6,541

There is an apparent decrease of four and a real decrease of three in the number of aided schools. St. Joseph's Seminary at Darjeeling, the Convent School at Purneah, and Bishop Milman's School at Howrah were closed during the year, and the two railway schools at Khagaul were amalgamated. No new schools received aid during the year. There is a decrease of 61 in the number of children in aided schools, due to the closing of the three just named, which last year contained 124 pupils.

The number of unaided schools has increased by four, and the number of their scholars by 214. One private adventure school which furnished no returns last year has now done so; and three new schools have been opened:—St. Joseph's College at Darjeeling, and St. Anthony's Pay and Free Schools in Calcutta; the latter will appear next year as aided schools.

167. In the following table the schools are classified according to management:—

Under the management of	Primary.		Middle.		High.		Total.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Government	......	......	1	79	......	......	1	79
Roman Catholic Church ...	6	318	16	1,862	6	1,057	28	3,237
Church of England ...	3	186	4	521	7	844	14	1,551
Various dissenting bodies ...	1	12	3	298	2	231	6	541
Jews	......	......	2	223	......	......	2	223
Railway Companies ...	7	142	5	261	......	......	12	403
Private individuals ...	1	16	5	268	......	......	6	284
Others	1	14	......	......	2	209	3	223
Total ...	19	688	36	3,512	17	2,341	72	6,541

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The single Government school is the Boarding school at Kurseong.

Twenty-seven out of the 28 Roman Catholic schools are managed, and 23 are taught, by members of the various religious orders. During the year two schools have been closed, and three new ones opened.

Of the 14 schools connected with the Church of England, six are parochial schools, four are under the Diocesan Board of Education, and four are endowed schools. One parochial school has been closed during the year.

There is no change in the number of schools connected with dissenting bodies; two are supported by the American Methodists, two by the Baptists, and two by the Wesleyans.

Out of the 12 railway schools, 10 are supported by the East Indian Railway, one by the Northern Bengal State Railway, and one by the Tirhoot State Railway. St. Thomas' School at Howrah also receives aid from the East Indian Railway, but it is not entirely under railway management.

Of the six private adventure schools, three are aided and three unaided.

The three schools appearing in the above table under the head of "Others" are the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, and the European School at Dinapore. The latter is supported by the military authorities, and is intended chiefly for the children of military pensioners.

168. The next table shows the number of primary, middle, and high schools on the 31st March 1887 and 1888, and the number of scholars reading in them:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March					
			1887.			1888.		
	1887.	1888.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High	16	17	1,293	902	2,195	1,408	933	2,341
Middle	38	36	1,850	1,553	3,403	1,817	1,695	3,512
Primary	18	19	344	449	793	270	418	688
Total ...	72	72	3,487	2,904	6,391	3,495	3,046	6,541

It will be seen that there is a gain of one high school (all that regularly read for the Entrance examination being included in that term), owing to the submission of returns by the Darjeeling Convent; a loss of two middle schools by reduction to the primary stage; but a gain of only one primary school, owing to the amalgamation with a middle school of one that was returned separately last year.

169. The total cost of European education in Bengal and the total expenditure incurred by Government are shown in the following table:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure (net).	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary schools	1,00,198	6,13,289	1,04,946	6,09,499
Primary "	8,885	30,511	9,778	39,981
Scholarships	2,394	2,394	3,483	3,483
Buildings	1,11,166	2,46,377	31,700	64,041
Furniture and apparatus	2,935	7,505	......	......
Superintendence	24,789	24,789	23,111	23,111
Total ...	2,50,367	9,24,865	1,73,018	7,40,115

The large decrease arises under the head of "Buildings," which shows a reduction of Rs. 80,000 in the Government grants, and of Rs. 1,80,000 in the expenditure from private sources.

The accounts of the Government boarding school at Kurseong show a diminution of Rs. 2,471 in the expenditure, due to a decline in the number of scholars.

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The total expenditure in the form of monthly grants was Rs. 97,998 against Rs. 95,208 in the previous year, and against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,00,500. The results of the annual examinations of 1887-88 were much better than was expected, and the estimated expenditure would have been exceeded, but for some unforeseen circumstances. The grant to St. Xavier's College was resigned in January 1887, and this caused a saving of about Rs. 2,500. The grant of Rs. 100 a month for the Entrance classes of St. James' was withdrawn in September, and although a grant of Rs. 20 a month was afterwards sanctioned on account of a carpentry class, a net saving of Rs. 480 was effected. Three aided schools were closed during the year, the total grants to which would have amounted to about Rs. 1,000.

As usual there is a large increase in the cost of scholarships, but the expenditure is only 60 per cent. of the total amount sanctioned.

The cost of inspection was reduced by Rs. 1,678. In 1886-87 Mr. Nash had to attend a conference of Inspectors at Mussoorie, which added considerably to the expenditure on travelling allowances; and during the same year Mr. Bamford drew acting allowances while officiating as Inspector.

170. In the following table the total expenditure to Government for each scholar is given for each class of schools, and also the expenditure for tuition only, *i.e.*, exclusive of orphanage grants:—

	Total expenditure for each scholar.			Tuitional expenditure for each scholar.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
High schools	25	1	4	25	1	4
Middle „	20	5	4	15	10	10
Primary „	16	0	6	15	8	5
Schools of all classes	21	0	0	18	1	6

171. The distribution of scholars by divisions is as follows:—

Division.	In Public Institutions.					
	Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Total.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Calcutta	3,773	3,961	448	202	4,221	4,163
Presidency	496	520	87	183	583	703
Burdwan	325	292	42	86	367	378
Rajshahye	350	399	26	29	376	428
Dacca	42	36	......	......	42	36
Chittagong	62	129	82	......	144	129
Patna	204	308	73	25	277	333
Bhagulpore	160	151	35	47	195	198
Orissa	145	129	......	......	145	129
Chota Nagpore	41	44	......	......	41	44
Total ...	5,598	5,969	793	572	6,391	6,541

With the exception of a small school at Barrackpore, all the schools in the Presidency Division are in the suburbs of Calcutta. Of the 6,541 scholars in the Province, 4,854, or 74·2 per cent., are educated in Calcutta or the suburbs.

172. *High Schools.*—Up to the close of the year under report, high schools were of two classes—those that read for the final standard of Schedule I of the Code, and those that read for the Entrance examination; the latter being

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distinguished under Article 30 as "High Schools, B." This distinction has recently been abolished; and all schools, for whichever standard reading, are now to be classed indifferently as high schools. The following statement compares the number of high schools of both classes in 1887 and 1888:—

	31st March 1887.		31st March 1888.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Aided	11	1,242	12	1,337
Unaided	6	953	6	1,004
Total ...	17	2,195	18	2,341

Two aided middle schools of last year (St. Thomas' and the boys' department of the Calcutta Free School) are now returned as high schools; while one aided (St. Teresa's) and one unaided school (Mr. Vallis's) have been reduced to the middle class. The Loretto Convent, Darjeeling, has now furnished returns. Hence there is an increase of one school.

173. *High Schools.*—The following table gives further statistics concerning these schools :—

High Schools.

	Name of Schools.	Management.	Number of pupils on 31st March. 1887. Boys.	1887. Girls.	1888. Boys.	1888. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1887-88.	Actual receipt from Government. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Total expenditure. 1886-87.	1887-88.
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dhurrumtollah Loretto ...	Roman Catholic	53	224	65	202	310 5 0	(a)21,555	3,813	10,737	6,843
2	Doveton College	Protestant ...	167	...	122	...	140 14 11	1,718	1,691	75,450	72,203
3	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Ditto ...	128	...	105	...	328 3 5	(b)14,288	(c)11,194	59,163	1,03,125
4	Doveton Institution for Young Ladies	Ditto ...	5	98	3	84	201 15 8	(d)1,800	2,124	19,519	26,336
5	St. James's	Ditto ...	81	...	84	...	129 7 6	2,329	1,863	21,150	19,752
6	Protestant European, Cuttack	Ditto ...	46	30	33	33	165 8 5	2,515	2,121	7,135	6,662
7	Calcutta Girls'	Ditto ...	...	166	...	165	245 6 0	(e)36,530	2,938	21,588	23,317
8	St. Thomas', Howrah ...	Ditto ...	65	33	59	41	133 3 4	(f)2,102	1,664	5,049	4,147
9	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department)	Ditto ...	270	...	254	...	817 1 1	(g)9,722	(h)10,224	42,628	11,991
10	Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	Roman Catholic	12	29	15	29	96 8 3	(i)249	1,036	11,932	13,375
11	Darjeeling Girls'	Protestant ...	1	61	...	43	200 0 0	(j)2,775	2,510	73,848	41,778
12	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	78	...	...	...	171 13 2	1,898	(k)1,367	24,786	...
	Total ...	....	906	641	740	597	......	97,481	42,845	3,73,285	3,59,859
	Unaided Schools.										
1	St. Xavier's College	Roman Catholic	451	...	401	...	......	(l)2,192	...	...	.
2	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	Ditto ...	...	...	42	...	......	....	....	... ..	.
3	La Martinière, Boys' ...	Protestant ...	171	...	174	...	.....	......	......	...	.. ..
4	" Girls' ...	Ditto ...	...	80	...	84	... ..	.....	..	......	.
5	Loretto House	Roman Catholic	19	143	16	157	......	......	......	......	.
6	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	Ditto ...	...	...	35	95	......	......	......	... .	..
	Total ...	....	641	223	668	336	... ..	2,192	......	......	..

(a) Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 18,000.
(b) Ditto of a building grant of Rs. 10,000 and a furniture grant of Rs. 796.
(c) Ditto ditto of Rs. 7,500.
(d) Placed under the Code from 1st November 1886.
(e) Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 33,000 and a furniture grant of Rs. 884.
(f) Ditto of a grant of Rs. 700 for repairs.
(g) One-half of the grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs. 800) credited to this department.
(h) ditto ditto ditto.
(i) Received aid from 1st December 1886.
(j) Inclusive of a furniture grant of Rs. 320.
(k) Closed from 1st December 1887.
(l) Grant resigned from 1st January 1887.

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The first school on the list is the only high school in the sense of the Code, namely, one which prepares candidates for the High School examination of Schedule I. Up to 1887 it also sent candidates for the Entrance examination; but none were sent in 1888, and it is understood that the Entrance standard no longer forms part of the course.

The rest of the schools, except the Darjeeling Girls' School, all send up candidates for the Entrance examination; the first three of them receiving a grant of Rs. 100 a month for the Entrance classes, and therefore coming under the definition of "High Schools, B." The number of schools so aided has fallen from five to three, by the removal from the list of St. James' School, Calcutta, and St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling. The Darjeeling Girls' School has been formally recognised as a high school, but it has not yet sent up any candidates for either of the examinations.

174. In his last report the Inspector pointed out that the number of scholars in the Doveton College had decreased steadily since 1883. In five years the number has fallen from 357 to 122. In a report on the financial condition of the Doveton submitted at the beginning of 1887, Mr. Nash pointed out that the decline of the school was due to mismanagement; its income was quite sufficient, if properly spent, to make it one of the best schools in the Province, but the greater part of it was employed in paying large salaries to the teachers of the college department—a department for which experience showed that there was no real demand. The college department has for some years received a monthly grant of Rs. 250, but the grant was withdrawn from the end of the year, on the ground chiefly that the maintenance of the college department was injurious to the school. It is understood that the Committee have decided to maintain the college classes even without Government aid—a decision which the Inspector regards with apprehension.

As in the Doveton College, the number of scholars in the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies is steadily decreasing, and for the same reasons. In this case, however, there is a real demand for college classes; the number of girls passing the Entrance examination is increasing every year, and there is no other college suitable for Christian girls. Four young ladies went up to the First Arts examination of 1888, of whom two passed in the third division. Four others passed the Entrance examination of the same year, and of these, three are now ready for the First Arts examination. A grant has been offered to the college department, but the Committee have not yet definitely accepted the offer.

175. The St. James' school was one of the five schools that in 1885 received grants of Rs. 100 a month on account of the Entrance classes. The grant was cancelled on the 1st September 1887, because the school had passed only one boy during the preceding three years. In the Entrance examination of 1888, however, three candidates passed out of four sent up. During the year a carpentry class was opened in connexion with the school, and a grant of Rs. 20 a month was sanctioned. The boys are taught by a European carpenter, and take readily to the work; some of the specimens shown to the Inspector at the last examination were very creditable.

The Protestant European School at Cuttack has contained Entrance classes for several years, but they have never been very successful. No candidate has passed since 1885.

The Calcutta Girls' School and St. Thomas' School, Howrah, first sent up candidates to the Entrance examination in 1887, and both were successful. The Entrance classes of the former ought to be permanent; but owing to the constant changes that take place in railway schools, the Inspector thinks that St. Thomas' will not be able to maintain its place in the list of high schools.

In the Calcutta Free School the only candidates sent up for the Entrance examination are pupil-teachers, and the school is really of the middle class.

The Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh, was one of the first girls' schools to pass pupils at the University examination, but for some years it has sent up no candidates.

St. Joseph's Seminary was transferred from Darjeeling to Naini Tal in November 1887, owing to a change in the boundaries of the Roman Catholic

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dioceses. A new school, St. Joseph's College, was opened by the Jesuits in the same building at the beginning of the present year, and a much larger building is under construction on a neighbouring site. It will contain both school and college classes.

Of the five unaided schools ranked as "high," St. Xavier's was formerly a high school according to the Code definition; but it resigned its grant at the beginning of 1887, and ceased to send up candidates for the High School examination. All the others are Entrance schools; the Loretto Convent, Darjeeling, having sent up candidates to the Entrance examination for the first time in 1888.

176. *High School Examination.*—As was foreseen, this examination attracted no candidates from any of the boys' schools. Seven girls sent in their names, and six appeared at the examination, of whom three were teachers and three scholars. Of the three teachers, one passed completely, and thus qualified for a third-grade teacher's certificate. One passed in four out of the five compulsory subjects, failing in Bengali only; she had already obtained a third-grade certificate as a pupil-teacher. The third teacher failed in every subject. Of the three scholars, two belonged to the Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah; one of these passed completely and earned the grant of Rs. 160; the other failed in every subject. Another scholar belonged to the Misses Stark's school, but appeared as a private student since the school is not recognised as a high school. She failed in all subjects, but three months later passed the Entrance examination in the second division.

177. The following are the results of the University Entrance examination:—

Entrance Examination, 1887 *and* 1888.

Name of School.	Number of candidates.		First division.		Second division.		Third division.		Total.		Scholarships gained.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
1. St. Xavier's College	21	16	7	7	5	5	5	2	17	14	5	2
2. Doveton College	19	13	10	4	......	2	5	3	15	9	2	......
3. La Martinière for Boys ...	8	6	5	2	3	2	......	1	8	5	......	1
4. St. James' School	2	4	1	1	......	1	......	1	1	3	....	..
5. Calcutta Free School (Boys' Department).	2	2	1	......	1	2	.....	......	2	2	......	...
6. Dhurrumtollah Loretto ...	2	.... .	2	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	... ..	...
7. St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.	3	3	......	.....	2	1	......	......	2	1	1	...
8. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	11	12	2	1	1	5	3	3	6	9	......	2
9. Doveton Institution for Young Ladies.	7	5	1	2	2	......	......	2	3	4	......	2
10. La Martinière for Girls ...	......	3	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	. ..
11. Loretto House	1	4	1	4	......	......	......	......	1	4	......	
12. St. Thomas', Howrah ...	1	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	1
13. Roberts Memorial	12	15	......	......	3	2	2	1	5	3	... .	... ..
14. Calcutta Girls'	2	2	1	1	1	......	......	......	2	1	......	...
15. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	....	2	.....	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	...
Total ...	91	88	32	23	18	22	15	13	65	58	8	10

The percentage of successful candidates fell from 71 to 66, or by 5 per cent.; while in schools for native boys it fell, owing to causes previously explained, from 69 to 46, or by 23 per cent. The superiority of European schools is a natural result of the examination being held in English.

St. Xavier's was the most successful of all the schools at this examination. The three "High Schools, *B*," passed 9, 9 and 4 candidates respectively; La Martinière for boys passed five, and Loretto House for girls four, both these being unaided.

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178. *Middle Schools.*—The following table shows the number of middle schools of each class on the 31st March:—

	31st March 1887.		31st March 1888.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	1	82	1	79
Aided	33	3,065	29	2,880
Unaided	4	256	6	553
Total ...	38	3,403	36	3,512

One aided school, the Purneah Convent, was closed during the year: St. Thomas' at Howrah and the boys' department of the Calcutta Free School have been transferred to the list of high schools, and St. Mary's, Hastings, and St. Elizabeth's, Howrah, to the list of primary schools. St. Teresa's, Kidderpore, has been reduced from a high school to a middle. This gives a total loss of four aided schools.

Among unaided schools, Mr. Vallis' Preparatory School has been brought down from the high school list, and the Benevolent Institution has been raised from primary to middle. St. Anthony's is a new school. Against this increase of three schools must be set the loss of one school owing to the reduction of Mr. Ardwise's Academy to the primary stage.

179. The following table gives details of all the middle schools that have submitted returns:—

Middle Schools.

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1887-88.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1887.		1888.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Government.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Boarding School, Kurseong	Protestant ...	56	26	77	2	...	12,815	15,266	24,858	28,281
	Aided Schools.										
1	Welland Memorial	Protestant ...	67	56	69	63	149 0 5	1,982	1,885	5,523	5,795
2	Calcutta Boys'	Ditto ..	82	......	71	......	163 3 0	1,122	1,268	15,591	14,822
3	Catholic Male Orphanage	Roman Catholic	221	... ..	239	.. .	382 14 3	(a)13,409	4,649	16,146	16,696
4	St. Joseph's Boarding (Pay Department).	Ditto ...	162	......	182	......	287 4 6	[illegible],899	3,355	5,713	6,645
5	Ditto ditto (Free ditto)	Ditto ...	206	.....	243	. ...	198 1 0	1,890	2,246	4,414	4,622
6	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department)	Protestant ..	....	152	......	170	717 9 4	(b)19,400	(c) 8,763	21,315	26,413
7	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	36	. .	44	...	58 11 9	(d)	621	4,340	3,324
8	Pratt Memorial	Protestant ...	.....	96	....	100	180 1 8	1,733	1,989	16,935	16,513
9	Miss O'Brien's	Ditto ...	20	82	32	51	87 13 5	843	923	3,158	3,665
10	Loretto Orphanage, Entally	Roman Catholic	4	170	4	162	298 8 0	3,944	3,783	18,900	20,464
11	Ditto Boarding do.	Ditto ...	11	71	12	74	147 15 10	1,572	1,698	13,400	15,290
12	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	Ditto ..	16	47	21	63	66 8 5	(e) 420	765	6,477	5,284
13	Bow Bazar Loretto	Ditto ...	40	200	22	201	257 9 9	3,269	3,709	5,309	5,528
14	Wesleyan Preparatory	Protestant .	24	28	34	21	61 11 2	(f) 10,048	848	2,724	5,050
15	St. Paul's Mission	Ditto . .	33	62	45	74	115 4 6	1,394	(g) 4,846	3,595	3,417
16	Misses Stark's	Ditto ...	18	34	14	16	82 0 8	609	856	2,362	2,180
17	European and Eurasian, Dacca ...	Ditto ...	24	18	20	16	68 7 8	(h) 986	812	1,937	2,079
18	East Indian Railway, Jamalpore Boys' Department.	Ditto ...	39	......	46	... .	82 15 9	1,028	1,059	5,276	6,709
19	East Indian Railway, Jamalpore Girls' Department.	Ditto ...	21	45	26	46	106 15 10	1,049	1,278	3,124	3,307
20	East Indian Railway, Jamalpore Night School.	Ditto ...	36	......	53	.....	30 11 9	407	383	533	528
21	St. Michael's, Coorjee	Roman Catholic	91	.	105	..	191 12 7	2,170	(i) 6,110	9,719	11,628
22	East Indian Railway, Assensole . .	Protestant ..	50	11	33	26	66 14 11	766	755	3,465	3,222
23	Assensole Convent	Roman Catholic	16	46	13	45	78 5 9	(j) 5,731	(k) 15,885	5,043	6,323
24	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore	Ditto ..	...	41	...	43	100 5 3	1,542	1,474	4,626	4,216
25	Ditto Boarding, ditto . .	Ditto ..	5	51	12	57	117 11 4	1,555	1,522	7,665	11,186
26	St. Agnes', Howrah	Ditto ..	26	48	26	49	96 4 8	1,008	1,087	7,046	6,672
27	St. Pl[illegible]s, Chittagong	Ditto ...	6	...	53	.....	86 2 5	752	1,068	1,275	1,748
28	East Indian Railway, Khagoul ...	Protestant .	16	28	22	20	52 4 4	1,457	786	3,719	3,068
29	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack ...	Roman Catholic	1[illegible]	56	14	49	98 10 8	(l) 6,265	1,186	5,314	4,965
30	Convent, Purneah	Ditto ...	5	16	.. . .	.....	80 6 4	1,147	(m) 763	3,936	......
	Total ...	......	1,324	1,368	1,435	1,415	.. ...	90,491	75,867	2,08,880	2,21,359
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Mr. Vallis' Preparatory	Roman Catholic	65	24	79	17	......	......	......	......	......
2	Benevolent Institution	Protestant ..	114	55	106	72	......	......	......	......	......
3	Jewish Boys'	Jewish ...	67	... .	79	.....	......	......	......	......	......
4	Ditto Girls'	Do. ...	.....	136	3[illegible]	111	......	......	......	......	......
5	Campbell Cottage	Protestant ..	10	9	11	9	......	......	......	......	......
6	St. Anthony's [illegible]irls' (Pay Department).	Roman Catholic	..	......	...	39	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	......	256	224	305	248	......	......	......	......	......

(a) Inclusive of building grant of Rs. 9,000 for the branch orphanage at Dum-Dum.
(b) One-half of the grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs. 800) credited to this department, and inclusive of Rs. 11,666 for building.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(d) Placed under the Code from 1st March 1887.
(e) Ditto ditto 1st August 1886.
(f) Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 9,500.
(g) Ditto ditto " 2,750.
(h) Ditto furniture grant of " 90.
(i) Ditto building ditto " 3,800.
(j) Ditto ditto ditto " 5,000.
(k) Ditto ditto ditto " 15,000.
(l) Ditto ditto ditto " 5,000.
(m) Closed from 1st November 1887.

A change was made in the constitution of the Government Boarding School, Kurseong, at the end of 1887. For the first eight years of its existence both boys and girls were admitted; but the arrangement was not found to be altogether satisfactory, and for the last two or three years the number of girls had steadily decreased. At the end of 1887 it was decided to make it exclusively a boys' school. The popularity of the change is shown by the fact that all the available accommodation was at once filled up, and many boys were refused admission for want of space. Proposals are now under consideration for the erection of a new building. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

180. The Middle Scholarship Examination comes properly under the head of secondary education; but the Inspector has included it under that of primary education, in order to show together the results of both examinations.

181. *Primary Schools.*—The following table shows the number of aided and unaided primary schools on the 31st March, and the number of scholars in them:—

	31st March 1887.		31st March 1888.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Aided	15	575	15	604
Unaided	3	218	4	84
Total ...	18	793	19	688

Bishop Milman's School at Howrah was closed during the year, owing to want of funds and a falling off in the number of children. The girls' school at Khagaul has disappeared from the list, owing to its amalgamation with the boys' school. St. Mary's and St. Elizabeth's were shown as middle schools last year. On the whole there is no change in the number of aided schools.

Of the four unaided schools only one appeared in last year's list. Mr. Ardwise's Academy was returned as a middle school; the Tirhoot State Railway School at Somastipur was in existence, but furnished no returns; and St. Anthony's is a new school. Two schools have disappeared from the list, one of which, a private adventure school, has furnished no returns, and the other now appears as a middle school.

182. A complete list of all the primary schools is given below:—

Primary Schools.

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1887-88.	Actual receipt from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1887.		1888.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	St. Stephen's	Protestant ...	15	12	14	12	29 2 4	613	436	2,554	2,453
2	St. John's Parochial	Ditto ...	44	41	39	39	110 0 10	1,128	(*f*) 3,971	2,777	8,246
3	St. John's Girls'	Roman Catholic	13	37	11	19	43 14 2	646	593	1,834	1,998
4	St. James' Parochial	Protestant ...	52	31	47	35	77 6 1	936	941	2,441	2,172
5	St. Anne's, Entally	Roman Catholic	......	63	......	63	74 12 8	(*a*) 551	917	5,051	5,757
6	European, Dinapore	Protestant ...	7	16	4	10	43 9 2	(*b*) 700	587	2,019	1,736
7	Wesleyan Mission, Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	12	12	7	5	28 5 2	(*c*) 410	338	1,162	1,250
8	European, Saidpur	Ditto ...	12	14	13	16	24 7 11	264	312	1,175	1,261
9	East Indian Railway, Sahebgunge...	Ditto ...	5	6	4	5	18 12 8	282	331	920	808
10	Ditto ditto, Buxar ...	Ditto ...	10	12	22	18	49 7 2	638	595	2,280	2,269
11	Ditto ditto, Raneegunge	Ditto ...	9	8	7	8	25 6 8	341	328	1,245	1,203
12	Ditto ditto, Madhupur ...	Ditto ...	5	4	8	8	22 3 10	(*d*) 214	221	926	898
13	St. Mary's, Hastings	Roman Catholic	23	25	24	19	68 13 5	873	804	5,368	4,265
14	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	Ditto ...	20	21	37	34	59 10 0	489	557	2,631	2,641
15	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong ...	Ditto ...	13	69	10	66	117 6 3	(*e*) 10,899	1,209	3,074	3,023
16	Bishop Milman's, Howrah	Protestant ...	15	10	......	......	41 1 7	592	(*g*) 288	1,281	......
	Total ...	......	204	381	247	357	......	19,570	12,428	36,767	39,980
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Mr. Ardwise's Academy	Protestant ...	22	12	8	8	......	......	......	......	......
2	European, Somastipur ...	Ditto ...	......	......	7	4	......	......	......	......	......
3	St. Anthony's Girls' (Free Department)	Roman Catholic	......	......	......	35	......	......	......	......	..
4	East Indian Railway, Nawadih ...	Protestant ...	7	8	8	14	......	......	......	......	...
	Total ...		29	20	23	61	......	......	......	......	...

(*a*) Placed under the Code from 1st August 1886.
(*b*) Inclusive of a furniture grant of Rs. 90.
(*c*) Ditto ditto ,, 54.
(*d*) Placed under the Code from 1st April 1886.
(*e*) Inclusive of a building grant of Rs. 10,000.
(*f*) Ditto ditto ,, 2,650.
(*g*) Closed from 1st October 1887.

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183. *Scholarship Examinations.*—The following table shows the results of the middle and primary scholarship examinations of 1886 and 1887:—

	Number of competing schools.		Number of candidates.		Number of absentees.		Number of successful candidates. First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.		Number of scholarships obtained.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Middle scholarship, boys ...	7	8	20	20	...	...	2	1	5	3	7	4	14	8	5	4
„ „ girls ...	7	7	9	15	...	2	...	...	2	2	5	7	7	9	2	2
„ certificate, boys ...	6	7	36	29	1	2	1	...	4	1	19	7	24	8	...	...
„ „ girls ...	11	10	35	46	...	1	2	1	8	5	14	18	24	19	...	...
Total ...	20	21	100	110	1	5	5	2	19	11	45	31	69	44	7	6
Primary scholarship, boys ...	17	18	62	78	2	2	7	12	20	17	19	16	46	45	10	10
„ „ girls ...	18	21	51	71	2	3	13	11	17	28	8	17	38	56	8	10
„ certificate, boys ...	18	10	86	112	7	8	1[illegible]	10	30	27	21	26	64	63	...	...
„ „ girls ...	28	18	134	122	13	9	52	25	32	25	14	22	98	72	...	...
Total ...	38	39	333	383	24	22	85	58	99	97	62	81	246	236	18	20
GRAND TOTAL ...	39	41	433	493	25	27	90	60	118	108	107	112	315	280	25	26

The most noticeable feature with regard to this examination is the large increase in the number of girls competing for scholarships. In 1885 only two of the girls who appeared at the middle examination were under 15 years of age, and therefore able to compete for scholarships; in 1886 there were nine girls under that age; and in 1887 the number had increased to 15. They appeared from schools that had regularly sent up to the examination all, or nearly all, the girls who were eligible, so it is clear that the number of girls who reach Standard VII before completing their fifteenth year is increasing.

At the primary examination of 1885, 35 girls competed for scholarships; in 1886 there were 51 candidates, and 71 in 1887.

The number of boys competing for middle scholarships was the same as in 1886, but there was an increase of 16, or more than 25 per cent., in the number of candidates for primary scholarships.

There was an increase in the number of candidates for certificates of both grades; and the total number of candidates that actually appeared at the examination for primary and middle scholarships or certificates was 466 in 1887, against 408 in 1886.

Almost all the large schools in the Province now send up candidates to these examinations, the only important exceptions being La Martinière for Boys and the Roberts Memorial College, both unaided. The other schools that do not compete are all weak primary schools, or middle schools with very few children above Standard IV; and most of these are situated at stations where no examination is held.

184. The percentage of passes at both examinations was considerably lower last year than in 1886, and rather lower than in 1885, as will be seen from the following comparative statements:—

		Percentage of passes. 1885.	1886.	1887.
Middle Scholarship examination ...	Boys ...	42·3	69·1	34·
	Girls ...	50·	70·5	48·3
Total ...		44·7	69·7	41·9

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		Percentage of passes.		
		1885.	1886.	1887.
Primary Scholarship examination...	Boys ...	60·8	79·1	60·
	Girls ...	83·8	80·	70·7
	Total ...	72·4	79·6	65·1

An explanation of this great fall in the percentage of passes is suggested by a comparison of the percentage of passes of candidates for scholarships with that of candidates for certificates:—

	Percentage of passes.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.
Candidates for middle scholarships ...	43·5	72·4	51·2
Ditto ditto certificates ...	45·1	68·6	37·5
Ditto primary scholarships ...	61·5	77·1	70·1
Ditto ditto certificates ...	76·3	81·	62·2

These figures show that, relatively to candidates for scholarships, the candidates for certificates have steadily deteriorated during the last two years. In 1884 and 1885 there was a large increase in the number of candidates for certificates, especially at the primary examination. Some schools that had not previously sent up candidates sent up all, or nearly all, the scholars in Standards IV to VI, and also those in Standard VII who were not considered fit for the middle examination. As the primary examination is in the work of Standard IV, the percentage of passes was naturally raised above the average. After one or two examinations these schools were obliged to select candidates chiefly out of Standard IV, since most of those in the higher standards had already obtained certificates; and as there were very few new schools to take their place, the percentage of passes was reduced. Another cause for the fall in the percentage is that some of the schools, especially those that are unaided and uninspected, now send up the whole of the fourth and seventh standards to the examination in order to test the work of the entire classes.

185. Article 104 of the Code states that "scholarships are tenable only in schools recognised by the Department as efficient." In previous years no school was recognised as efficient unless it was regularly inspected and examined; but at the beginning of the year under report, it was decided that exceptions might be made to this rule in the case of schools known to be efficient, provided the course of instruction conformed in general to the Code standards. The schools so recognised are St. Xavier's, Loretto House, La Martinière for Girls, Loretto Convent, Darjeeling, and the Roberts Memorial College. The first four all sent up candidates; at the middle examination none obtained scholarships, but at the primary examination St. Xavier's obtained two scholarships, and the others one each.

186. During the year a change was made in the mode of awarding scholarships. In former years the province was divided into four circles, and a certain number of scholarships allotted to each, so that there was no competition between candidates from different circles. The object of this division was to equalise the chances of different schools. It was supposed that children belonging to schools examined in November or December, that is, just before or just after the scholarship examination, would have a great advantage over children belonging to schools examined in July or August; and the circles were so arranged as to allow of all the schools in one circle being examined within a period of one or two months. Four years' experience showed, first, that the difference in the date of the annual examination of the schools had no appreciable effect upon the result of the examination, and secondly, that it was impossible to examine all the schools in the same circle about the same time. The division of the province into circles was also unfair, since it gave only one-half of the total number of scholarships to schools in Calcutta, though these contain three-fourths of the total number of scholars. The circles were therefore abolished, and the competition made general. Under the new rules, one scholarship is awarded for every five candidates, up to a limit of 20 primary and 12 middle scholarships; the limit under the old rules being 5 primary and 3 middle scholarships for each of the four circles.

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187. For middle scholarships there were 34 candidates, so that 7 scholarships might have been given, but only 6 candidates obtained sufficient marks to qualify for scholarships. These scholarships were distributed among the different circles in the following proportion:—

South Calcutta	3
North "	1
North-East Bengal	2
South-West "	0

If the old rules had remained in force, only one scholarship could have been given in North-East Bengal, since the number of candidates did not exceed five; in the other circles there would have been no change.

For primary scholarships there were 149 candidates, of whom 68 obtained sufficient marks to qualify for scholarships. Under the old rules, 4 scholarships might have been given in North-East Bengal, and 5 in each of the other circles; but under the new rules, 20 scholarships were awarded, as follows:—

South Calcutta	9
North "	6
North-East Bengal	3
South-West "	2

The Calcutta schools gained 5 scholarships by the change of rules; those in North-East Bengal lost one, and those in South-West Bengal lost 3. The distribution is, however, much fairer than before, regard being had to the number of scholars in each circle.

188. The next two tables show the result of the scholarship examination for each school separately:—

Result of the Middle Scholarship Examination, 1887.

Name of School.	Number of candidates for—		Number absent.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
Darjeeling Girls'	3	6	......	......	2	4	6	2
St. Xavier's College	4	6	......	......	......	5	5	......
Loretto House	......	4	......	......	2	2	4	......
Calcutta Free, Boys'	3	......	......	......	1	1	2	1
St. Joseph's, Calcutta	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	1
Dhurrumtolla Loretto	2	2	......	......	......	3	3	......
Bow Bazar Loretto	3	......	.	......	......	3	3	......
Calcutta Girls'	3	4	3	......	......	3	3	......
Doveton College	5	11	1	......	2	1	3	
La Martinière, Girls'	1	6	......	......	1	1	2	......
St. James's	2	5	......	......	......	2	2	......
Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	......	2	......	......	2	......	2	......
St. Michael's, Coorjee	1	1	......	......	......	1	1	......
Calcutta Free, Girls'	......	2	......	......	......	2	2	......
Female Normal	......	6	......	......	......	1	1	......
Doveton Institution	......	6	......	1	......	......	1	......
Private students	......	4	......	......	......	1	1	......
St. Thomas', Howrah	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mr. Ardwise's Academy	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore ...	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
" " Orphanage	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" John's Parochial	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
" Chrysostom's	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	35	75	5	2	11	31	44	6

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Result of the Primary Scholarship Examination, 1887.

Name of School.	Number of candidates for—		Number absent.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
St. Xavier's College	12	13	1	3	8	5	16	2
Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	4	11	......	7	7	......	14	...
Doveton College	5	20	......	2	7	5	14	..
Calcutta Girls'	6	9	......	2	7	4	13	.. .
St. James'	5	9	1	3	6	3	12	1
St. Joseph's	5	13	2	2	4	6	12	1
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	4	15	3	1	5	6	12	......
Darjeeling Girls'	5	14	5	2	5	4	11	1
La Martinière, Girls'	3	15	......	3	3	4	10	1
Miss O'Brien's	9	3	2	3	5	1	9	2
Pratt Memorial	4	6	1	2	3	4	9	2
Loretto House	2	8	1	1	5	2	8	1
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	1	6	......	6	1	......	7	1
Calcutta Free, Girls'	4	4	......	4	3	... ..	7	1
East Indian Railway, Buxar	5	4	1	1	3	3	7	...
Government Boarding, Kurseong ...	8	......	......	1	2	4	7	1
Dhurrumtollah Loretto	4	2	......	4	2	......	6	2
St. Thomas', Howrah	5	3	......	3	2	1	6	2
Doveton Institution	1	6	.. ...	2	1	2	5	..
St. Michael's, Coorjee	1	7	......	1	1	3	5	.
St. John's Parochial	2	6	......	......	2	3	5	..
Protestant European, Cuttack ...	5	5	......	......	1	4	5	...
Welland Memorial	4	. ...	..		1	......	4	2
East Indian Railway, Jamalpore ...	3	1	......	1	1	1	3	...
St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore ...	.....	7	......	......	2	1	3	......
St. Paul's Mission	4	4	.... .	......	2	1	3	
Calcutta Free, Boys'	4	... ..	......	......	1	2	3	
Entally Orphanage	5	.. . .	......	......	1	2	3	...
Jewish Girls'	2	12	1	......	......	3	3	.
Entally Boarding and Day	2	......	... ..	......	2	......	2	. ..
St. James' Parochial	2	1	.... .	...	......	2	2	. ....
Bow Bazar Loretto	5	...	......	.... .	. ....	2	2	.....
Misses Stark's	2	3	......	.. ...	.....	2	2	... .
St. John's Girls'	3	4	......	1	......	.. ..	1	......
St. Chrysostom's	......	3	......	....	1	...	1	.....
Catholic Male Orphanage	5	......	1	...	1	......	1	....
Benevolent Institution	......	6	2	.. ...	1	.....	1	... .
Jewish Boys'	3	5	......	.	1	......	1	...
Calcutta Boys'	3	1	......	......	... .	1	1	......
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore...	1	4	1	...	..	......	.....	......
Mr. Ardwise's Academy	1	4	......	......	......	.....	......	...
Total ...	149	234	22	58	97	81	236	20

189. The following table shows the percentage of passes in the annual examinations for each class of school and for each standard: —

Results of the Examinations

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Standard.	Class.	Number of schools examined. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Number of scholars entered on the examination schedule. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of — Non-Europeans. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Scholars disqualified by insufficiency of attendances. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Absentees. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Scholars eligible for instruction grant. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Elementary subjects — Reading. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Writing. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Arithmetic. 1886-87.	1887-88.
I	Middle schools for boys ...	13	18	136	163	4·4	5·5	24·8	19·	...	1·8	71·3	73·6	90·7	90·8	84·5	80·2	87·6	88·3
	Ditto for girls ...	29	32	297	366	1·	1·9	29·3	24·9	3·	2·7	66·7	70·5	90·9	89·9	94·4	86·4	81·3	83·7
	Primary schools ...	16	15	109	85	6·4	2·4	22·9	27·1	4·6	2·4	66·1	68·2	90·3	93·1	86·1	87·9	73·8	82·8
	Total ...	58	60	542	614	3·	2·9	26·8	23·6	2·6	2·4	67·7	71·	90·7	90·6	90·2	87·4	81·5	84·9
II	Middle schools for boys ...	13	15	187	192	4·8	4·7	16·	13·5	1·6	2·1	77·5	79·7	88·4	90·8	91·7	92·2	90·3	86·3
	Ditto for girls ...	29	32	335	326	4·5	1·2	19·7	19·3	2·4	1·8	73·4	77·6	87·8	90·5	93·5	95·3	79·7	80·6
	Primary schools ...	16	14	79	77	3·8	5·2	21·5	16·9	2·5	2·6	72·3	75·3	87·7	91·4	93·	94·8	68·4	69·
	Total ...	58	61	601	595	4·5	2·9	18·8	17·1	2·2	2·	74·5	78·	86·4	90·7	92·9	94·2	81·7	81·
III	Middle schools for boys ...	13	15	216	215	5·1	4·7	13·4	7·4	1·9	4·2	79·6	83·7	86·	85·6	77·3	88·9	75·6	87·2
	Ditto for girls ...	29	32	336	326	3·6	2·1	14·9	14·7	2·4	2·5	79·2	80·7	85·	92·4	85·	85·9	69·9	70·
	Primary schools ...	14	14	78	62	7·7	1·6	11·5	22·6	2·6	3·2	78·2	72·6	91·8	97·8	85·2	68·9	63·9	66·7
	Total ...	56	61	630	603	4·6	3·	14·	12·9	2·2	3·2	79·2	80·9	86·2	90·3	82·4	85·5	71·1	76·
IV	Middle schools for boys ...	13	15	270	239	3·7	6·3	9·6	6·7	3·3	4·2	83·3	82·8	81·8	92·4	87·	93·9	86·2	85·4
	Ditto for girls ...	27	32	310	307	2·3	2·6	11·	10·7	2·6	1·	84·2	85·7	88·1	88·6	91·2	87·1	77·8	[illegible]
	Primary schools ...	14	12	66	58	4·5	3·4	15·2	6·8	..	1·7	80·3	87·9	88·7	94·1	86·8	84·3	49·1	80·4
	Total ...	54	59	646	604	3·1	4·1	10·8	8·8	2·6	2·3	83·4	84·8	85·5	90·6	89·1	80·5	78·5	79·5
V	Middle schools for boys ...	12	15	203	226	10·8	3·1	4·9	6·2	2·	3·1	82·3	87·6	80·8	89·4	83·8	91·4	69·5	79·8
	Ditto for girls ...	27	30	240	277	2·5	2·5	5·	9·7	1·7	2·5	90·8	85·2	92·7	94·9	91·7	91·9	91·7	84·3
	Total ...	39	45	443	503	6·3	2·8	5	8·2	1·8	2·8	86·9	86·3	87·5	92·4	88·3	91·6	82·	82·3
VI	Middle schools for boys ...	12	14	110	132	2·7	6·8	3·6	2·3	·9	4·5	92·7	86·4	84·3	93·9	65·7	75·4	70·6	85·1
	Ditto for girls ...	24	28	146	157	·7	2·5	4·1	5·7	..	3·8	95·2	87·9	90·6	97·8	83·5	87·7	89·2	79·
	Total ...	36	42	256	289	1·6	4·5	3·9	4·2	·4	4·2	94·1	87·2	88·	96·	75·9	82·1	81·3	81·7
VII	Middle schools for boys ...	10	8	48	76	2·1	13·2	8·3	2·6	2·1	3·9	87·5	80·3	90·5	78·7	78·6	73·8	78·6	85·2
	Ditto for girls ...	17	22	64	102	1·6	1·	10·9	10·8	4·7	...	82·8	88·2	100·	95·6	90·6	90·	92·4	88·9
	Total ...	27	30	112	178	1·8	6·2	9·8	7·3	3·6	1·7	84·8	84·8	96·8	86·7	86·3	83·4	86·3	87·4
Total for all standards.	Middle schools for boys ..	13	15	1,170	1,243	5·3	5·6	11·6	8·7	1·9	3·4	81·2	82·4	84·2	89·6	82·5	88·5	80·1	85·1
	Ditto for girls ..	29	32	1,728	1,861	2·6	2·	15·2	15·2	2·3	2·1	79·9	80·7	89·3	92·1	90·2	89·1	81·	79·2
	Primary schools ..	16	15	332	282	5·7	3·2	18·4	19·1	2·7	2·5	73·2	75·2	89·7	93·9	87·6	84·9	64·6	75·
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS ...	58	62	3,230	3,386	3·9	3·4	14·2	13·1	2·2	2·6	79·7	80·8	87·5	91·3	87·1	88·6	79·1	81·1

Special

Standard.	Bengali. Number of scholars presented. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Bengali. Percentage of passes. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Hindi. Number of scholars presented. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Hindi. Percentage of passes. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Latin. Number of scholars presented. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Latin. Percentage of passes. 1886-87.	1887-88.
V	40	52	22·5	25·	11	14	0	50·	102	98	35·3	41·9
VI	32	11	75·	18·2	5	5	0	60·	66	49	27·3	34·7
VII	9	17	0	47·1	2	3	100·	60·7	34	37	41·2	48·6
Total of all standards ..	81	80	40·7	28·8	18	22	11·1	54·5	202	184	33·7	42·9

held in 1886-87 *and in* 1887-88.

Percentage of passes in — Class subjects — English, 1886-87.	English, 1887-88.	Needlework, 1886-87.	Needlework, 1887-88.	Geography, 1886-87.	Geography, 1887-88.	History, 1886-87.	History, 1887-88.	Mathematics, 1886-87.	Mathematics, 1887-88.	Science, 1886-87.	Science, 1887-88.	Percentage of scholars passed in — Three elementary subjects, 1886-87.	Three elementary subjects, 1887-88.	Two elementary subjects, 1886-87.	Two elementary subjects, 1887-88.	One elementary subject, 1886-87.	One elementary subject, 1887-88.	No elementary subject, 1886-87.	No elementary subject, 1887-88.	Percentage of instruction grant earned, 1886-87.	Percentage of instruction grant earned, 1887-88.
91·8	95·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·2	75·8	20·6	17·5	5·2	5·8	2·1	·8	85·8	87·2
90·9	98·1	86·3	86·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·3	72·9	14·6	17·8	8·6	5·8	·5	3·5	80·4	83·
90·3	94·8	92·7	94·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·3	70·7	23·6	22·4	6·9	5·2	4·2	1·7	76·8	88·4
91·	96·8	87·8	87·7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	73·	73·4	18·	18·3	7·4	5·7	1·6	2·5	80·9	84·1
87·6	86·3	...	...	85·	79·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	71·7	75·2	23·4	20·3	3·4	3·3	1·4	1·3	79·7	81·4
86·2	84·2	83·9	80·9	80·5	76·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·1	72·3	24·4	23·3	4·9	2·8	1·6	1·6	74·	79·
87·2	97·9	72·1	80·	69·6	80·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·8	63·8	33·4	29·3	8·8	5·2	......	1 7	67·5	77·6
86·8	86·3	81·6	80·7	80·7	79·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·5	72·2	25·2	23·1	4·9	3·2	1·3	1·5	74·9	79·5
72·1	88·9	...	...	88·5	93·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·7	71·1	25·	21·1	12·8	6·1	3·5	1·1	67·5	79·8
80·5	85·6	85·4	87·5	76·4	85·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	62·	32·	25·9	11·3	10·6	1·9	1·5	64·3	73·5
86·3	93·3	90·2	76·5	82·4	95·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·8	51·1	39·3	33·3	9·8	13·3	......	2·2	64·3	66·3
78·1	86·8	86·1	86·	81·3	89·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[illegible]7	64·3	30·5	24·8	11·6	9·2	2·2	1·4	65·	75·
62·7	86·4	...	...	82·8	88·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·6	78·8	28·9	15·7	6·7	4·	·9	1·5	66·6	78·6
77·	82·9	87·8	80·6	73·4	77·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·5	63·1	26·4	25·9	7·6	9·5	·4	1·5	70·5	71·2
73·6	74·5	69·2	88·6	67·3	85·1	...	...	...	..	...	...	43·4	68·6	43·4	23·5	7·6	5·9	5·7	2·	50·5	67·2
70·7	83·5	84·9	81·7	76·6	82·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·5	69·7	29·1	21·7	7·2	7·	1·1	1·6	67·	73·4
38·9	55·8	...	...	50·9	72·7	44·9	76·1	74·3	80·	0	44·4	52·7	67·2	32·9	27·3	10·2	4·5	4·2	1·	42·4	63·6
50·9	60·2	81·3	76·5	55·8	65·3	57·8	73·8	78·3	72·6	...	8·3	80·3	76 7	16·1	18·6	3·2	3·8	·5	·8	65·	66·9
45·7	58·1	81·3	76·5	53·7	68·7	52·2	74·9	75·1	78·2	0	33·3	68·3	72·4	23·4	22·6	6·2	4·1	2·1	·9	54·2	65·3
44·1	70·2	...	...	61·8	68·4	67·6	65·8	68·7	55·8	64·3	51·7	50·	63·2	28·4	28·9	13·7	7·	7·8	·9	47·3	57·1
65·5	59·4	75·4	68·2	71·[illegible]	79·	71·2	75·2	64·4	62·5	0	0	68·3	69·6	27·3	25·4	3 6	5·1	·7	......	67 7	69·6
56·4	64·3	75·4	68·2	67·6	74·2	69·7	70·8	67·4	56·9	50·	46·9	60·6	66·7	27·8	27·	7·9	6·	3·7	·4	58·5	63·5
42·9	63·9	...	...	78·6	82·	76·2	91·8	57·1	73·8	55·6	70·9	52·4	59·	45·2	27·9	......	4·9	2·4	8·2	57·3	64·9
60·4	60·	76·2	75·	86·8	91·1	81·1	90·8	33·3	78·8	75·	78·6	84·9	76·7	13·2	21·1	1·9	2·2	......	......	74·	77·8
52·6	61·5	76·2	75·	83·2	87·4	78·9	91·2	49·2	75·5	61·5	77·5	70·5	69·5	27·4	23·8	1·1	3·3	1·1	3·3	66·5	72·2
64·1	78·7	...	...	74·7	81·7	57·	75·6	70·1	71·5	32·6	57·3	60·9	71·4	27·9	22·	8·2	5·	2·9	1·6	59·7	71·5
75·4	79·1	83·6	80·5	72·5	78·1	65·6	77·9	64·3	72·3	37·5	41·4	69·	69·7	23·4	22·6	6·7	6·2	·9	1·5	69·8	74·
84·8	88·4	81·1	85·3	73·2	90·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	64·2	34·2	26·9	8·2	7·1	2·5	1·9	64·9	73·9
72·	79·6	83·3	81·1	73·5	80·2	61·6	76·8	68·6	71·7	33·3	53·2	64·7	69·9	26·	22·7	7·4	5·8	1·9	1·6	65 6	73·

subjects.

French — Number of scholars presented, 1886-87.	French — Number of scholars presented, 1887-88.	French — Percentage of passes, 1886-87.	French — Percentage of passes, 1887-88.	Botany — Number of scholars presented, 1886-87.	Botany — Number of scholars presented, 1887-88.	Botany — Percentage of passes, 1886-87.	Botany — Percentage of passes, 1887-88.	Drawing — Number of scholars presented, 1886-87.	Drawing — Number of scholars presented, 1887-88.	Drawing — Percentage of passes, 1886-87.	Drawing — Percentage of passes, 1887-88.
27	30	18·5	46·7	......	.....	....	.....	4[illegible]	33	73·3	75·8
11	7	0	42·9	9	.....	44·4	......	28	45	78·6	60·
9	15	22·2	40·	......	...	...	...	7	9	85·7	100·
47	52	14·9	44·2	9	.....	44·4	......	80	87	75·4	70·1

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In previous reports the schools were divided into four classes, high schools being taken separately. In the foregoing table high schools have been included under the head of middle schools. This table refers to examinations under the Code, and under the Code only one school is recognised as a high school. All the other aided schools in the list, with two or three exceptions, are in reality middle schools, with a very small number of scholars in training for the Entrance examination; and in several cases the teaching of these scholars is entrusted to persons who are not members of the regular school staff. Some of them may eventually become *bonâ fide* high schools, but this is uncertain. In the absence of any well-marked line of distinction, it is better to include all under the head of middle schools.

The table shows an improvement in the percentage of passes in all the elementary and class subjects, except in needlework in which there is a slight falling off. In most of the subjects an improvement has taken place in every standard, the only exception worth notice being in mathematics in Standard VI. There was also an improvement in Latin, the only special subject in which the number of children examined is sufficiently large for the percentage of passes to be a fair test.

190. In 1886-87 all the schools, taken together, earned 65·6 per cent. of the total possible instruction grant; in 1887-88 the percentage rose to 73. The large increase is partly due to the general improvement of the classes already referred to; but this would account for only 2 or 3 per cent. The remaining 4 or 5 per cent. is due to a change in the scale of grants for class subjects. In 1886-87, Rs. 4 was paid for each pass in a class subject if 50 per cent. of the scholars in a class passed, and Rs. 5 if 75 per cent. passed. Hence, if the percentage of passes was between 50 and 75, the percentage of grant earned was one-fifth less than the percentage of passes. In 1887-88, the grant was Rs. 4 for each pass in all cases where 50 or more than 50 per cent. of the scholars passed, so that the percentage of grant earned was the same as the percentage of passes. The effect of this change is shown in the following table, which gives the percentage of grant earned in the elementary, class and special subjects separately:—

	Percentage of grant earned in		
	Elementary subjects.	Class subjects.	Special subjects.
1886-87	77·8	57·1	39·
1887-88	80·9	66·4	45·

The increase in the percentage is three times as great in the case of class subjects as it is in the case of elementary subjects.

The total number of scholars examined in special subjects is very small, so that the increase of 6 per cent. in the grant earned does not much affect the total percentage.

A grant was earned for "singing by note" in 13 schools. With two exceptions, the system in use was the tonic sol-fa, which has only been introduced into the schools during the last two years. In most cases very creditable progress has been made. The two remaining schools are taught on the old notation or staff system; but in neither case are the children up to the standard found in the tonic sol-fa classes, although singing by note has in both schools formed a part of the regular course for some years. Twenty-four schools obtained a grant for "singing by ear." As a rule, the children have good voices and show signs of careful training, the result being quite up to that of ordinary English schools.

Four schools obtained a grant for drill. In two other cases drill is well taught, but the schools were not eligible for a grant—in one instance, because the conditions laid down in the Code were not complied with, and in the Kurseong Boarding School because, as a Government school, though examined under the Code it earns no grants.

191. The following tables show the percentage of instruction grant earned by the middle and primary departments of all shools in the last two

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years. In some instances, particularly in the middle departments, the number of children eligible for grants is so small that very little value can be attached to these results for purposes of comparison; and accordingly, the number eligible for a grant is in each case given :—

Middle Department.

Order of merit.	Name.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
1	Calcutta Free, Girls' Department	25	79·8	40	94·3
2	St. Joseph's Boarding, Pay Department ...	33	63·3	44	87·6
3	Bow Bazar Loretto, ditto ...	15	66·3	12	86·9
4	Boarding and Day, Entally	21	87·7	19	86·5
5	Pratt Memorial	27	70·7	24	86·3
6	Miss O'Brien's	2	82·8	7	84·3
7	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, Girls' Dept. ...	2	90 6	3	80·9
8	Ditto ditto, Boys' do. ...	10	60·	13	80·8
9	Wesleyan Preparatory	6	68·2	5	80·
10	St. Thomas', Howrah	15	77·7	21	79·5
11	St. Joseph's, Free Department	11	66·	17	78·9
12	Government Boarding, Kurseong ...	21	72·7	21	77·6
13	East Indian Railway, Khagoul, Boys' Dept. ...	3	21·9	4	75·
14	Darjeeling Girls'	40	69·2	26	73·9
15	Calcutta Girls'	30	71·5	36	73·3
16	Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	......	......	13	72·5
17	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Free Department ..	2	59·4	5	70·
18	Protestant European, Cuttack	19	60·1	20	69·8
19	Loretto Orphanage, Entally	28	74·3	34	68·6
20	Welland Memorial	12	69 8	12	67·7
21	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	53	50·1	53	66·1
22	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore	14	66·9	12	66·
23	Calcutta Free, Boys' Department	62	57 4	74	65·7
24	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Pay Department ...	41	65·6	39	64·7
25	Catholic Male Orphanage	40	51·6	57	62·
26	St. Chrysostom's	......	......	4	57·7
27	St. Agnes', Howrah	2	65·6	6	57·1
28	Assensole Convent	3	63·5	10	54·3
29	Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	......	......	18	53·7
30	Bow Bazar Loretto, Free Department ...	5	60·4	6	52·4
31	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore	9	74 8	8	51 8
32	St. Michael's, Coorjee	18	27 3	23	51·
33	St. Paul's Mission	8	44·5	12	50·
34	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	5	60·	8	45·8
35	East Indian Railway, Assensole	10	44·1	6	44·4
36	St. James'	19	14 8	22	43·
37	Calcutta Boys'	15	22·7	14	39·2
38	Misses Stark's	11	44·7	5	33·3
39	St. Placid's, Chittagong	......	......	4	32·1
40	Doveton College	36	33·5	27	29·8
41	European and Eurasian, Dacca	......	......	4	11·3
42	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	2	80·5	5	10·8

Primary Department.

1	St. John's Parochial	23	86·4	28	99·3
2	Government Boarding, Kursoong	51	84·5	44	97·3
3	European Day, Saidpur	6	79·5	5	96·
4	St. Joseph's, Pay Department	74	87·4	72	95·7
5	Miss O'Brien's	17	85·	21	95·6
6	East Indian Railway, Madhupur	......	......	7	94·4
7	Calcutta Free, Girls' Department	53	89·8	72	93·1
8	St. Chrysostom's	......	......	15	91·8
9	St. Mary's	12	70·7	9	91·5
10	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	18	54·4	17	90 9
11	Pratt Memorial	28	76·	35	88 2
12	East Indian Railway, Buxar	18	57·6	17	87·6
13	Doveton College	33	61·3	31	86 8
14	Calcutta Free, Boys' Department	114	77·3	121	86 3
15 {	East Indian Railway, Assensole	13	34·9	17	84·9
	Ditto, Jamalpur, Girls' Dept. ...	31	75·6	27	84·9
16	Boarding and Day, Entally	24	71·2	34	84 7
17	Darjeeling Girls'	26	79 2	28	4
18	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	33	54·6	35	3·

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Order of merit.	Name.	1886-87. Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	1886-87. Percentage of instruction grant earned.	1887-88. Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	1887-88. Percentage of instruction grant earned.
19	Protestant European, Cuttack	39	73·7	32	82·9
20	St. Placid's, Chittagong	19	68·6	19	82 8
21	St. Joseph's, Free Department	55	80·6	66	82·4
22	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Free Department ...	23	82·6	46	82·
23	Bow Bazar Loretto, Pay Department ...	41	72·6	42	81·4
24	Welland Memorial	40	80·9	43	80·6
25	St. Thomas', Howrah	30	93·4	31	80·4
26	St. Michael's, Coorjee	62	81·2	59	80·1
27	Catholic Male Orphanage...	128	76·	102	78·7
28	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore	23	86·5	28	77·5
29	Misses Stark's	17	36·2	23	76·9
30	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Pay Department ...	52	71·2	38	76·5
31	Bow Bazar Loretto, Free Department ...	47	59·5	51	76·3
32	St. Paul's Mission	39	60·1	32	75 4
33	Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	......	......	23	73·4
34	East Indian Railway, Raneegunge	8	65·4	7	71·4
35	European, Dinapore	16	65·7	13	70·4
36	Loretto Orphanage, Entally	92	76·1	86	70·1
37	Calcutta Girls'	78	67·4	68	68·2
38	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, Boys' Dept. ...	26	79 5	20	68
39	Ditto, Sahebgunge	7	43·8	6	67·6
40	St. Anne's Orphanage, Entally	32	73·	32	67·2
41	Wesleyan Preparatory	18	92·6	15	66·6
42	St. James'	35	31·9	20	65·7
43	St. James' Parochial	29	64 5	28	65·5
44	Wesleyan Mission, Barrackpore	9	63 9	7	64 9
45	Assensole Convent	19	66·5	15	63 6
46	Calcutta Boys'	41	53·2	33	61·
47	St. Teresa's	10	69·6	11	60·
48	St. Agnes', Howrah	30	53·1	26	58·3
49	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore	27	62 6	29	58·1
50	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	18	46·6	18	57·9
51	European and Eurasian, Dacca	12	36·3	9	56·3
52	Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	......	......	26	54·2
53	St Stephen's	16	72·4	9	46·8
54	St. John's Girls'	21	61·7	15	45·2
55	East Indian Railway, Khagoul, Girls' Dept. ...	11	58·	12	40·5
56	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	10	30	20	31·6
57	East Indian Railway, Khagoul, Boys' Dept. ...	6	44·9	4	10·

192. The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers in the various schools on the 31st March 1887 and 1888 :—

Name of School.	Number of pupil-teachers preparing for their 3rd-year examination. 31st March 1887.	3rd-year examination. 31st March 1888.	2nd-year examination. 31st March 1887.	2nd-year examination. 31st March 1888.	1st-year examination. 31st March 1887.	1st-year examination. 31st March 1888.
Calcutta Free, Girls' Department	......	2	2	2	3	1
Ditto. Boys' Department	1	......	2	2	3	4
Dhurrumtollah Loretto	1	......	1	......	1	1
St. Paul's Mission (Scott's Lane)	......	......	......	1	1	1
Bow Bazar Loretto	......	1	1	1	1	......
Protestant European, Cuttack	......	......	......	3	3	......
Catholic Male Orphanage	......	......	......	......	......	3
East Indian Railway, Raneegunge	......	......	......	......	1	1
Total ...	2	3	6	9	13	11

Of the twenty-one pupil-teachers who were in the schools at the commencement of 1887-88, four resigned before the annual examination—one of the third-year and two of the second-year from the Boys' Department of the Calcutta Free School, and one of the first-year from the Girls' Department of the same institution. The remaining seventeen pupil-teachers were all examined. The third-year candidate passed, and having completed her course, received a provisional third-grade certificate under Article 64 of the Code. One

of the four second-year pupil-teachers failed, and afterwards resigned; the other three passed, and are now studying the third-year course. Three of the twelve first-year pupil-teachers failed, and were remanded to the first-year course. The remaining nine of that year passed. Eight new candidates for pupil-teacherships were accepted during the year—three of them in the Catholic Male Orphanage, in which institution the pupil-teacher system has never before been tried. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

193. Eleven persons were recognised as "assistant teachers" under Section III of Chapter III during the past year, bringing up the total number recognised to 63.

194. The following table gives the number of certificated teachers of each class at the end of 1887-88:—

1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.	
Permanent.	Provisional.	Permanent.	Provisional.	Permanent.	Provisional.
8	2	17	10	22	31

One holder of a certificate from the Panjab, who has been appointed master of the Jamalpur Boys' School, is included among the 17 permanent certificate-holders of the second grade.

The new certificates issued during the year were two permanent and three provisional of the second-grade, and two permanent and six provisional of the third grade. One provisional certificate of the first grade, seven of the second grade, and eight of the third grade were also made permanent during the year.

195. The Teachers' Association was formed in June 1887, chiefly for the purpose of mutual improvement in the art of teaching and in school management. Meetings are held once a month in one of the central schools, when some question connected with school management is discussed, or a lecture is delivered, or, as frequently happens, a lesson is given by one of the members and is criticised by the rest in a friendly spirit. The Association numbers about 80 members, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, are Calcutta teachers.

196. During the past year the Catholic Orphan Press has produced a set of arithmetics suitable for the various standards, and a portion of a revised set of readers.

Many of the leading English publishers forward from time to time specimen copies of new educational works. These have been placed in the Inspector's office, which is now very completely furnished with a library of modern educational works suited to European schools. The library is open for the inspection of all teachers and managers, and is largely consulted for the selection of school-books.

197. *Bruce Institution.*—This institution was established under the wills of the two Misses Bruce, who died in 1878 and 1880, "for the education and maintenance of half-caste or Eurasian female children, whether illegitimate or otherwise, and in particular orphans or those deserted by their parents." The invested fund now amounts to about Rs. 6,50,000, yielding an annual income of nearly Rs. 26,000. Under the orders of the High Court of Calcutta, it is administered by a body of twelve Governors, five *ex-officio*, and seven others representing different denominations and interests. Up to the 31st March 1888 two elections had been held, and 79 girls admitted to the foundation. The schools selected by the Governors as suitable for the education and maintenance of these girls are the following:—La Martinière for girls, Calcutta Free School, Pratt Memorial School, Doveton Institution, Wesleyan Girls' School, Calcutta Girls' School, Entally Loretto, St. Paul's Mission School, and the Protestant European School at Cuttack. The great majority of the girls are educated in the Calcutta Free School and the Loretto Convent at Entally. The annual election is held in August.

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198. The following table shows the number and percentage of Mahomedan pupils in different classes of institutions :—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.
Public Institutions—			
Arts colleges	4,488	217	4·8
High English schools	69,893	7,092	10 1
Middle ditto	58,486	7,772	13 2
Middle vernacular schools	68,315	9,860	14·4
Upper primary schools	122,141	21,561	17·6
Lower ditto	1,026,269	291,748	28·4
Professional colleges	1,496	67	4·4
Technical schools	1,893	283	14·9
Training do.	1,681	203	12·07
Madrassas	1,621	1,603	98·9
Total ...	1.356,283	340,406	25·09
Private Institutions—			
Advanced	31,140	17,493	56·1
Elementary	30,309	10,313	34·02
Teaching the Koran only	32,773	32,769	100·0
Other schools not conforming to departmental standard	2,434	690	28·3
Total ...	96,656	61.265	63·3
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,452,939	401,671	27·6

The total number of Mahomedan pupils rose from 366,886 to 401,671, and the percentage from 26·9 to 27·6. In the whole population the proportion of Mahomedans is 31·5 per cent. The large increase of Mahomedan pupils in the past year is almost entirely confined to "private" institutions, among which Koran schools are now for the first time included as a separate class, containing 32,769 pupils. In this way the losses of the last two years, when the total recorded number of Mahomedan pupils fell successively from 420,768 to 379,842 and 366,886, are being rapidly made up. The loss was chiefly in unaided primary schools, and these are now reappearing under a different name. There is also a satisfactory increase in the higher institutions of organised instruction. In Arts colleges, Mahomedan pupils have increased from 138 to 217; in English schools, high and middle, from 13,218 to 14,864; in middle vernacular schools, from 9,053 to 9,860; and besides this absolute increase, the percentage is in each case higher than last year. On the other side must be set a trifling loss of 800 pupils in primary schools. The number of Mahomedans under training as teachers has increased from 45 to 203, chiefly owing to the presence of 144 Mahomedan gurus in the training classes attached to middle schools. The number of Arabic students in madrassas increased from 1,480 to 1,603.

199. In the Presidency Division the number of Mahomedan pupils rose from 53,953 to 55,766, and their percentage to the total number of pupils from 27·7 to 28·1. There was an accession of Mahomedan pupils in all classes of public and private institutions.

200. In Calcutta the number of Mahomedan pupils increased from 2,563 to 3,097, and their percentage to the total number of pupils from 9·1 to 10·2. The increase was shared by all classes of institutions except "Special," in which there was a slight falling off. An excessive proportion of Mahomedan pupils is found in lower primary schools, the Mahomedan population of Calcutta, taken all round, being much poorer than the Hindus and lacking a large middle class in easy circumstances. It is found, however, that Mahomedans do not hesitate to send their children to patshalas kept by Hindu gurus and attended mainly by Hindu boys, nor are there any patshalas supported exclusively by Mahomedans for the separate education of their children.

201. In the Burdwan Division the number of Mahomedan pupils increased very slightly. In Midnapore, which has a special Mahomedan Sub-Inspector, the rules for the reward examinations have been relaxed in favour of pupils of that creed. In Bankoora the gurus of non-stipendiary schools receive special rewards for passing Mahomedan pupils at the primary scholarship and

Map 4.—Showing the extent of Mahomedan Education 1887-88.



REFERENCE.

Class 4.	3 to 5 per cent.	
„ 3.	6 to 10 „ „	
„ 2.	11 to 20 „ „	
„ 1.	21 to 30 „ „	

central examinations. In Beerbhoom three primary scholarships have been reserved for Mahomedan children. The Assistant Inspector remarks that the Mahomedans are not far behind the Hindus in educational progress. EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS

202. In the Rajshahye Division the Mahomedans compose 63 per cent. of the population and 56½ per cent. of the pupils. In Bogra, the great Mahomedan district of the division, where the Mahomedans form 80·8 per cent. of the population, 75 per cent. of the pupils are Mahomedans. There is no improvement, however, over the previous year. In Dinajpore the percentage of Mahomedans at school (62½) is higher by 10 than that among the general population. This is also the case in Julpigori. In Pubna the Mahomedans are 44 per cent. of the pupils, the Mahomedan inhabitants being 72·4 per cent. of the total population. In Rajshahye 53·6 per cent. of the pupils are Mahomedans, while Mahomedans are 78·4 of the population. In Rungpore 56 per cent. of the pupils and 60·9 per cent. of the population are Mahomedans.

203. In the Dacca Division the total number of Mahomedans under instruction rose from 103,398 to 120,849, and the percentage from 48·5 to 49·3. As in the previous year, the increase was confined to secondary and upper primary schools; in lower primary schools there was a falling off from 55·6 to 53·5 per cent.

Babu Dinanath Sen, Officiating Inspector of the Eastern Circle, remarks:—

'Considering the number of successful Mahomedan candidates at the middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primary examinations, Mymensingh appears to be the most advanced district. The reason for this result is that in certain portions of that district there are numbers of Mahomedan families of old standing and respectable position, of a very different character from the general Mahomedan population of that and other districts, which chiefly consists of cultivators, who are believed to be composed almost entirely of converts from the lowest classes of Hindus. The backwardness of Mahomedans in respect of any higher education than primary is probably due to this circumstance, and is not likely to be removed much more quickly than among the corresponding classes of Hindus.'

204. In the Chittagong Division the total number of Mahomedan pupils in schools of all kinds, public and private, increased from 87,833 to 93,071, and the percentage from 63·6 to 65·3. The increase is confined to high English, middle vernacular, and upper primary schools. It is remarked that in every district in this division the number of Mahomedan pupils passing the middle vernacular examination was at least double the number of those who passed the year before. It is satisfactory to find Mahomedans beginning more fully to appreciate superior education imparted in the vernacular of the country; and to the same effect Mr. Manson, Magistrate of Chittagong, remarks that "the increase of education among the Mahomedans of the district is every year more noticeable, and more and more appear as candidates for appointment in the Government offices." In the lower primary schools of the division there was a loss of 5,162 pupils, the schools in which they read having been transferred to the head of "private" institutions as Koran schools. This serious loss arises chiefly in the district of Tipperah, in which many, if not most of the *miajis*, who were induced, under the rules of 1882 and 1883, to teach Bengali and to organise their *maktabs* in some measure according to departmental standards, have now reverted to their old ways, abandoning all improvement. The reason of this, according to the Officiating Inspector, is to be found in the frequent changes that have been made within the last few years in the reward rules; the effect being to restrict operations and to introduce an element of doubt and perplexity into a matter where the confidence and willing co-operation of the *miajis* are essential. Babu Dinanath Sen does not hold the District Board of Tipperah entirely free from blame in this respect.

205. In the Patna Division the number of Mahomedans increased more or less in all classes of public schools, except upper primary and special schools. The percentage of Mahomedan pupils to the total Mahomedan population shows a slight increase in every district. The Patna Division contains the largest number of Mahomedan pupils attending high English schools. This is due to the well-known fact that a large number of Mahomedans in the division belong to the rich and respectable classes of society. The Anglo-Arabic high school in Patna City was established primarily for the education of Mahomedans, but pupils of other races are freely admitted. It receives liberal help from Government, as a school founded by Mahomedans for the special needs of their own community, and not following conventional lines. Out of 340 pupils on its rolls, 222 were Mahomedans.

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206. In the Bhagulpore Division the total number of Mahomedan pupils advanced from 18,429 to 19,660, the increase taking place in high English and lower primary schools. The middle vernacular schools maintained by the District Board at Hussainpur and Baro in Monghyr are for Mahomedans alone.

207. In Chota Nagpore the total number of Mahomedan pupils increased from 2,765 to 3,120, and their percentage to pupils of all denominations from 5·3 to 5·8. This is slightly above the percentage of Mahomedans to the total population of the division, which is 5·4. The increase is shared by all institutions, except middle vernacular schools.

208. In Orissa the total number of Mahomedan pupils declined from 3,183 to 3,065, and the percentage from 2·5 to 2·4. The number of Mahomedans in high English schools remained stationary, while in middle, upper primary, and technical schools, there was an appreciable increase. But there was a large falling off in lower primary schools, chiefly in the Cuttack district, where a large number of lower primary schools, attended mainly by Mahomedan pupils, were closed. In Balasore one middle vernacular and two upper primary schools are exclusively attended by Mahomedans; and special rewards are given to village gurus in that district for Mahomedan students passing at the pathshala examination.

In the Orissa Tributary Mehals only 76 Mahomedans were under instruction. There are in fact very few Mahomedans in the Gurjats, and these belong mostly to the lowest ranks of society. No Mahomedan pupil competed at any of the departmental examinations.

209. The annual income of the educational portion of the Mohsin Fund is a little above Rs. 61,000. The following table shows the estimated expenditure of the fund, together with the actual expenditure under each head for the year under report, as given by the Accountant-General :—

Head of Charge.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of madrassas	30,233	30,525
Salaries of maulavis in high schools	4,350	7,025
Scholarships	12,072	9,373
Short-fee payments	9,710	7,970
Total ...	56,365	54,893

An additional sum of Rs. 4,326 has, since the close of the year, been assigned from the surplus income of the Mohsin Fund for increased annual grants, *viz.* (1) Rs. 1,200 to the Chittagong Madrassa, (2) Rs. 626 to the Arabic and Persian classes in the Rajshahye College, (3) Rs. 2,450 for the payment of two-thirds fees of Mahomedan students in Government schools and colleges, and (4) Rs. 50 to the Hooghly Madrassa. A sum of Rs. 700 a year was also set apart, in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, for extending to private schools the assistance now afforded to Mahomedan students of colleges under private management.

210. The following statement shows the number of Mahomedan students who passed the various University or departmental examinations held in 1887-88, compared with the total number of successful candidates :—

Name of examination.	Number of successful candidates.		Percentage of Mahomedans—	
	Mahomedans.	Total.	Among successful candidates.	Under instruction.
M.A.	1	43	2·3	4·8
B.A.	12	323	3·7	
First Arts	19	481	3·8	
Entrance	113	1,997	5·6	10·1
Middle English	41	831	4·9	13·2
,, Vernacular	215	2,388	9·0	14·4
Upper Primary	332	3,056	10·8	17·6
Lower ,, ...	2,927	18,846	15·5	28·4

The number of Mahomedan candidates that passed the M.A., B.A., F. A., and Entrance examinations of the year before was 2, 14, 41, and 133 respectively; the decline being part of a general falling off, as previously noticed, in the success of all classes of candidates at all the University examinations. The number of successful Mahomedan pupils decreased by 7 in the middle English, but increased by 11, 20, and 109 in the middle vernacular, upper primary, and lower primary scholarship examinations respectively.

211. The following scholarships have been created from time to time to afford special facilities for the education of Mahomedans:— EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

(*a*) Mohsin scholarships, which are of five kinds—

(1) 44 Arabic scholarships, awarded to the students of the different madrassas on the results of the central examination.

(2) 34 English scholarships tenable in high schools.

(3) 8 junior scholarships, awarded on the results of the Entrance examination to those Mahomedan candidates who fail to obtain Government scholarships, and tenable for two years.

(4) 5 senior scholarships, one of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12 a month, awarded on the results of the F. A. examination, and tenable for two years.

(5) 2 graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, tenable for one year.

(*b*) Twenty special Government junior scholarships of Rs. 7 a month for two years, awarded to those Mahomedan students who fail to obtain any more valuable exhibition after passing the Entrance examination.

(*c*) Twenty special Government senior scholarships, ten of Rs. 10 and ten of Rs. 7 a month for two years, awarded on the results of the First Arts examination to those Mahomedans who have previously gained the (*b*) scholarships.

(*d*) In July 1888 Government also sanctioned the establishment of three graduate scholarships of Rs. 20 a month each, tenable for a year and-a-half by any student of the Calcutta Madrassa who has obtained the B.A. degree with honours.

The special facilities here offered lie, it will be remembered, outside the general system of scholarships, which are open to Mahomedans in common with Hindus and Christians. It is to be hoped that they will help Mahomedans to realise the anticipations of Government, and to meet all other sections of the community on equal terms.

At the last election Abdul Majid, B.A., of the Presidency College, Calcutta, obtained the State scholarship, enabling him to prosecute his studies in an English University.

212. The following statement shows the general results of the central examinations of madrassas held in April 1887 and April 1888:—

MADRASSAS.	1887. Number of candidates.	1887. First division.	1887. Second division.	1887. Third division.	1887. Total.	1888. Number of candidates.	1888. First division.	1888. Second division.	1888. Third division.	1888. Total.
Calcutta ...	70	27	14	20	61	72	29	18	22	69
Dacca ...	40	13	8	11	32	57	10	12	16	38
Chittagong ...	37	13	2	11	26	51	11	7	13	31
Hooghly ...	15	5	1	8	14	19	7	...	5	12
Sasseram ...	3	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	...	...
Total ...	165	58	25	52	135	206	57	37	56	150

213. The following table gives the results of the central examination of madrassas held in April 1888 in fuller detail:—

CLASSES.	MADRASSAS.	Number passed in the First division.	Number passed in the Second division.	Number passed in the Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class ...	Calcutta	5	2	2	9
	Dacca	2	3	3	8
	Chittagong	3	...	5	8
	Hooghly	2	...	2	4
Third-year class ...	Calcutta	6	2	4	12
	Dacca	2	2	3	7
	Chittagong	4	1	2	7
	Hooghly	2	...	2	4
Second-year class ...	Calcutta	6	7	4	17
	Dacca	3	3	10	16
	Chittagong	2	3	3	8
	Hooghly	2	...	...	2
First-year class ...	Calcutta	12	7	12	31
	Dacca	3	4	...	7
	Chittagong	2	3	3	8
	Hooghly	1	...	1	2
	Total ...	57	37	56	150

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214. GOVERNMENT MADRASSAS.—The Calcutta Madrassa, the Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrassa, and the Cox's Bazar Madrassa, are maintained from Provincial revenues, and the rest from the Mohsin Fund. The yearly allotments to the Mohsin madrassas are—to Dacca Rs. 10,400, to Chittagong Rs. 7,000 (since raised to Rs. 8,200), to Hooghly Rs. 3,600, and to Rajshahye Rs. 3,000, since increased by Rs. 626. The following statement compares the attendance and expenditure of all madrassas under Government management during the last two years :—

MADRASSAS.	Number of pupils in 1887.	Number of pupils in 1888.	Receipts from Government. 1887.	Receipts from Government. 1888.	Total expenditure. 1887.	Total expenditure. 1888.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	339	362	9,441	10,036	11,020	11,658
Hooghly	36	37	Nil	Nil	2,176	2,117
Dacca	252	336	Nil	Nil	13,621	13,710
Chittagong	348	356	Nil	Nil	9,399	8,855
Cox's Bazar Madrassa, Chittagong	34	34	291	482	389	600
Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrassa	58	58	14,667	15,899	14,667	15,899
Rajshahye	53	46	Nil	Nil	2,995	3,020
Total ...	1,120	1,229	24,399	26,417	54,267	55,859

215. *Calcutta Madrassa.*—The number of students on the 31st March last was 1,183 against 1,119 in the previous year. They were distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
College Department	23
Arabic (or Oriental) Department	362
Anglo-Persian Department	458
Branch School	340
Total ...	1,183

The number of students increased in the college department by 8, in the Arabic department by 23, in the Anglo-Persian Department by 19, and in the branch school by 14 pupils. The number of Shiah students in the Arabic and Anglo-Persian departments and in the branch school was 1, 7 and 8, respectively.

The total expenditure of the institution was as follows :—

	Rs.
College Department	17,572
Arabic Department	11,659
Anglo-Persian Department	14,217
Branch School	4,875
Total ...	48,323

against Rs. 46,261 in the previous year.

The amount of fees collected during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
College Department	552
Arabic Department	1,622
Anglo-Persian Department	6,829
Branch School	1,276
Total ...	10,279

In the preceding year the fees amounted to Rs. 8,887. The increase was shared by all departments of the Madrassa, but was greatest in the Anglo-Persian department.

The results attained by the Arabic department at the central examinations held in 1887 and 1888 have been given above. From the college department 20 candidates were sent up to the F. A. examination of April 1887, of whom one passed in the second, and nine in the third division. From the Anglo-Persian department 18 candidates went up to the Entrance examination of the same year, all of whom passed, namely, six in the first, eight in the second, and four in the third division. The results of the examinations of 1888 were, as in Bengal generally, much less favourable. Of 11 candidates at the F. A. examination, four passed in the third division; and of 24 candidates at Entrance 12 passed—one in the first, four in the second, and seven in the third division.

The number of resident students was 72, against 70 in the previous year. The gymnastic class numbered 50.

In July 1888, Government ordered the abolition of the college department, the students of the college classes being allowed to attend lectures at the Presidency College, on payment of fees at the Madrassa rate of Rs. 2 a month, the ordinary fee levied at the Presidency college being Rs. 12. They will, however, continue to be members of the Madrassa, and subject to its discipline as resident students. The Principal will still be required to superintend the other departments of the Madrassa, and he will also lecture as a Professor in the Presidency College, the services which he will thus render to the latter being taken as a set-off against the valuable privilege of reading in that institution at reduced rates of fees. At the same time the efficiency of the Madrassa will be increased by an additional outlay of Rs. 620 a month, namely, (1) Rs. 340 for increasing the salaries of the staff; (2) Rs. 30 as a grant towards the maintenance of night studies; (3) Rs. 100 for 3 graduate scholarships of Rs. 20 a month each, tenable for a year and a half, by any student of the Madrassa who may pass the B.A. degree with honours; and (4) Rs. 150 as the monthly rent of a house in the neighbourhood of the Madrassa, to be used as a hostel for the sons of the *sharif*, or respectable, class of Mahomedans. EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

216. *Dacca Madrassa.*—The number of pupils in the Oriental department on the 31st March last was 157, and in the Anglo-Persian department 179, against 127 and 125 respectively in the previous year. The receipts from fees and fines rose from Rs. 1,704 to Rs. 2,157. The number of boarders in the hostel rose from 32 to 36. The boarding-house is managed by the Persian teacher of the Anglo-Persian department in consultation with a committee of the boarders. Ten candidates were sent up to the Entrance examination from the Anglo-Persian department, of whom five passed—one in the first, three in the second, and one in the third division. The results of the last central examination of Bengal madrassas have been already noticed. Babu Pratap Chandra Das, zemindar and banker, gave a donation of Rs. 20 for prizes to successful students, and the Superintendent awarded a gold medal to the first student of the Anglo-Persian department. Two silver medals were awarded from the Obeidullah Memorial Fund to the highest students of the Arabic and the Anglo-Persian department.

217. *Chittagong Madrassa.*—The number on the rolls was 356, against 348 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,855, and the total income, including re-grant, was Rs. 12,226, of which Rs. 1,317 were realised from fees, against Rs. 1,319 the year before. There is an allotment of Rs. 1,200 for 30 free boarders, out of which Rs. 1,003 were spent. All the pupils learn Arabic and Persian, and 131 learn English in addition. Under recent orders of Government, the Anglo-Arabic department of the Madrassa has been greatly strengthened by the appointment of a full English staff. The senior classes were examined as usual by the Central Board in Calcutta, and the results have been already shown. Of the junior classes, who were examined locally, 97 passed out of 225, a result not altogether satisfactory.

218. Among the remaining Government madrassas, that of Hooghly is the only one that sends pupils to the central examination. The number of students increased from 36 to 50. The course of study in the madrassa classes attached to the Rajshahye College leaves off just where the standards of the central examination begin. The Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrassa is really an English school maintained for the benefit of the Nizamut family. One candidate went up for the last Entrance examination, but failed. Mr. Reuther, the Superintendent of the Madrassa, has now exchanged appointments with Mr. Tiery, Assistant Inspector of the Patna Division. The Joraghat Madrassa is a middle English school, though hardly yet up to the full middle school standard. It receives a grant of Rs. 480 a year from the Mohsin Fund, and Rs. 345 were raised locally. It was attended by 34 boys who read Persian and Urdu in addition to English and Bengali, prominence being given to the first two languages, which are taught by maulavis. The Cox's Bazar Madrassa had also a grant of Rs. 40 a month from the Mohsin Fund, and the local municipality contributed Rs. 5 a month. Some of the boys read Arabic, Persian and Urdu; others Urdu, Bengali and English; while a few learn the four languages at once. All the boys learn a little arithmetic. The standard reached in Arabic and Persian is that of the 6th class of the Government madrassas.

219. The chief unaided madrassas may be briefly noticed (1) The Madrassa Sultan-i-Oudh was a boarding institution, maintained by the late

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King of Oudh, for the education of members of his family, numbering 17 at the close of the year. It was abolished, after his death, on the 1st April 1888. (2) The Mirahya Madrassa at Chittagong is maintained from the Mirahya Endowment, and is under the control of the Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrassa. It contained 147 pupils, of whom 34 learnt English in the Anglo-Persian department of the Madrassa, and the rest Arabic and Persian only. A separate building adjoining the Madrassa is about to be erected for the school. (3) The Khanakha Madrassa at Sasseram in the Shahabad district is supported by a religious endowment made by the Emperor Farokshah. The total expenditure from the endowment was Rs. 7,000. The number of pupils was 105, against 115 in the preceding year. Out of three candidates who appeared at the central examination held in 1887, two passed in the third division. None of the 7 candidates passed the examination of 1888. (4) The Sitapur Madrassa is a very old institution in the Serampore sub-division of the Hooghly district, supported from the proceeds of a Dutch endowment. It contained 21 pupils, all boarders, at the close of the year; and was, as usual, examined by Maulavi Abdul Hai, Head Maulavi of the Calcutta Madrassa, who reported satisfactorily of their progress, particularly in the subject of arithmetic.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

220. The total aboriginal population of Bengal, according to the last census, is 2,552,293, of whom 1,087,202 are returned as Sonthals, 871,666 as Kols, 469,622 as other western aborigines, 88,399 as eastern aborigines, and 35,404 as "unspecified." While Sonthals and Kols form the two principal divisions of the Kolarian family, the term "other western aborigines" includes all the non-Aryan tribes, whose homes are in Western Bengal, in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and in the Feudatory States attached to them. The Dhangars, Uraons, Paithaliks and Paharias come under the class "other western aborigines." Under the heading of eastern aborigines are returned the Indo-Tibetan, Indo-Chinese, and Indo-Burmese, who occupy the slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and the mountain system which forms the eastern and the south-eastern boundary of Bengal. The eastern aborigines include the Garo, the Khasi, the Manipuri, the Kuki, and the Naga tribes of the northern frontier; the Mech and Assamese tribes of the Assam valley; and the Tipperah, Reang, Chakma and Lushai tribes of the Chittagong and Tipperah hills.

The Sonthals inhabit principally the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Manbhoom, Bankura, Midnapore, Hazaribagh, Singbhoom, Bhagulpore, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan. Besides the Sonthals, the Paharias, Dhangars and Kols also inhabit the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Amongst the aboriginal tribes that are found in the four districts of Chota Nagpore, the principal are, besides Sonthals, (1) the Hos, inclusive of the Mundas, and (2) the Uraons. The Hos, or Larka Kols, are found in Singbhoom only, and the Mundas or Munda Kols and the Uraons in Lohardugga. There is great affinity between the Kolarian dialects of the Hos, the Mundas and the Sonthals. On the other hand, the Uraons are an entirely distinct people, whose language belongs to the Dravidian family, like that of the Dhangars and Paharias of Rajmahal. In addition to the aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpore mentioned above, the Khararias, Bhumijas and Gunjas are found in Lohardugga, and the Tamarias and Bhumijas in Singbhoom.

221. The following statement shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal and other backward races in each division:—

Division.	Number of pupils attending different classes of schools.								Creed of pupils of aboriginal and other backward races.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
Presidency	1	2	59	31	142	127	1	363	230	133
Calcutta	......	......	......	20	6	13	27	66	66	......
Burdwan	2	10	4	72	3,416	5	129	3,638	548	3,090
Rajshahye	27	22	1	145	330	2	41	568	181	387
Dacca	2	2	......	37	305	37	38	421	3	418
Chittagong	......	90	......	13	178	......	78	368	1	367
Patna	5	1	......	......	1	......	......	7	7	......
Bhagulpore	7	18	9	200	5,348	475	45	6,111	502	5,609
Chota Nagpore	48	433	174	891	12,315	817	278	14,956	2,446	12,510
Orissa	11	......	3	2	97	2	15	129	21	108
Do. Tributary Mehals ...	......	12	11	74	1,443	2	121	1,663	......	1,663
Total ...	103	599	260	1,494	23,581	1,480	773	28,290	4,005	24,285
									28,290	

The total number of aboriginal pupils increased from 27,201 to 28,291, or by 1,090 pupils. Owing to a re-classification, only 368 boys of aboriginal races have been returned from the Chittagong Division in place of 2,374 shown the year before. There was some falling off in the Rajshahye and Patna Divisions, and some increase elsewhere. A new heading was introduced into the returns, so as to divide pupils of aboriginal races into Christians and non-Christians. Hitherto Christianised aborigines have been sometimes included under the general head of Native Christians; so that the real spread of education among these races could not be accurately shown. Altogether there were 4,006 Christians and 24,285 non-Christians amongst the pupils returned as belonging to aboriginal races. Native Christians, other than aboriginal, numbered 5,175.

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222. In the Presidency Division the total number of aboriginal pupils increased from 92 to 363. There are no separate schools for aborigines, and no special provision is made in any district for their education. No aboriginal pupil passed at any of the departmental examinations. In Calcutta the number of pupils of the aboriginal or degraded classes increased from 2 to 66, principally dhangars and mehters.

223. In the Burdwan Division the settled aboriginal residents consist chiefly of Sonthals, and are found in the jungles of Midnapore, Bankoora, and Birbhoom, and in certain parts of Burdwan.

There was an increase of 681 aboriginal pupils in the division. Bankoora shows a gain of 523 pupils, said to be due to the opening of 10 Sonthal stipendiary pathshalas in thanas Khatra, Raipur, and Simlapal, from which the American Baptist Mission withdrew in 1886. Elsewhere the changes are slight. As noticed in Section VI of this report, there was a training school at Bhimpur in the district of Midnapore under the American Baptist Mission, intended to train teachers for the Sonthal pathshalas in the jungles. There were 51 lower primary or "jungle" schools in Midnapore under the control of the Mission; 84 of the teachers of these schools had received their training more or less fully in the Bhimpur training school. Besides the 51 jungle schools, there were 13 other lower primary schools for aboriginal races, of which 9 were under the management of the Baptist Mission. The total expenditure on the 51 jungle schools was Rs. 2,700, of which one-half was met from the Mission fund, and the other half from the grant-in-aid allotment. The District Board or Local Fund expenditure on the 13 other lower primary schools was Rs. 504. These 64 schools were attended by 1,859 pupils. At the last lower primary scholarship examination, 3 Sonthal boys and 5 Sonthal girls competed. All the 3 boys passed, but none of the girls. The training school at Ghola, under the Wesleyan Mission, for the education of Sonthals, has been removed to the sudder station of the district of Bankoora. Twenty-six Sonthal pupils competed at the lower primary scholarship examination from pathsalas in the Bankoora district, of whom 5 passed. In Birbhoom there were 17 pathsalas for children of aboriginal races, as in the previous year. They had in them 225 Sonthal pupils, exclusive of 170 belonging to non-aboriginal races. Of these pathsalas, 15 were stipendiary and 2 were unaided. At the last lower primary scholarship examination 3 Sonthal boys competed, but none were successful. One Sonthal boy appeared at the upper primary scholarship examination, but he also failed.

224. The number of aboriginal pupils decreased from 878 to 568 in the Rajshahye Division. The falling off has occurred chiefly in Darjeeling, in schools under the Scotch Mission, the Superintendent of which has assigned no reason for the decrease.

No pupils under this head were returned from Bogra, Pubna, Rajshahye or Rangpore. In Dinajpore the number has risen from 9 to 23. This figure is made up of a few Sonthal converts settled in the south of the district, and of Bunias and Dhangars scattered in other parts. The number in Jalpaiguri has risen from 9 to 62. It is worthy of note that three Mech pathshalas have been opened in the Jalpaiguri district, with 34 pupils.

225. In the Dacca Division the principal aboriginal races are those inhabiting the Garo Hills at the northern boundary of the Mymensingh district, and a Manipuri colony residing to the north of the town of Dacca. In Mymensingh there are 7 model schools, now under the District Board, stationed along the border for the education of the tribes inhabiting the Garo Hills.

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Altogether 341 pupils belonging to these tribes read in the model and other schools of the district. Of these only two boys were above the lower primary stage of instruction. Two boys belonging to aboriginal races passed the lower primary examination.

In the Dacca district there were altogether 78 pupils belonging to aboriginal races, 30 in the special pathsala maintained for the Manipuris, and the rest in other schools. Three pupils of the Dacca Medical School belonged to aboriginal races, two being Mughs from Chittagong, and one a Rajbansi from Assam.

In Furreedpore two Christian pupils of aboriginal descent were reading in high schools.

226. In the Chittagong Division 368 pupils only have been returned as belonging to aboriginal races, against 2,374 of the previous year. This large decrease arises from the fact that the Barua Mughs and the Arracanese Mughs in the district of Chittagong, who were formerly classed as aboriginal, have no longer been so returned; since the Deputy Inspector of Chittagong holds that the Barua Mughs and the Arracanese of Cox's Bazar are in no way inferior to their Hindu and Mahomedan neighbours in point of education and enterprise. The Joomia Mughs of the Hill Tracts are a different and much more backward race. The education of the Mughs by means of their special institutions, the kyoungs, will be noticed under the head of indigenous education. The Tipperahs of the Tipperah district, a Bengali-speaking people, are making steady progress.

The education of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong has been treated in the divisional report as that of backward races. Out of 325 pupils attending the schools in the district, 33 were Hindus, 6 Musulmans, and nearly all the rest were hill people of the Buddhist religion. For their education Government has provided two boarding schools at Rangamati and Bandarban, and ten lower primary schools. The Rangamati school is a fairly successful institution with 75 pupils of various nationalities—15 Hindus, one Mahomedan, 26 Chakmas, 14 Mughs, 12 Tipperahs, 4 Gurkhas, 2 Assamese and 1 Barua. The Hindus pay fees varying from four annas to a rupee, and all others are allowed to read free: 34 are day-scholars and 41 boarders. The boarding grant was Rs. 125 a month; the actual expenditure was Rs. 755 for the year. Three candidates competed at the middle English scholarship examination, of whom two passed, one being a Mugh. At the upper primary examination seven candidates appeared and all passed, two of them being Chakmas.

The Bandarban school had 29 pupils, all Mughs, subjects of the Bomong Chief; 15 were boarders and 14 day-scholars. The Bomong pays a subscription of Rs. 150 a year to the school. All the boys, except three, learn Bengali, and 14 learn English in addition. The pupils begin with Mughi. The school was established 12 years ago, but not a single candidate has competed at any public examination.

A Mugh pupil passed the lower primary examination from one of the ten lower primary schools of the Hill Tracts.

227. In the Patna Division the pupils returned under this head declined from 162 to 138, of whom 5 read in high and one in a middle English school, and the rest were Tharu boys in seven lower primary schools of the Chumparun district.

228. In the Bhagulpore Division the number of pupils of aboriginal races advanced from 6,096 to 6,111. There was a slight decrease in Bhagulpore, arising from the fact that some stipendiary Sonthal pathsalas, not doing well, were closed during the year with other unsuccessful schools in order to effect savings for the fuller expansion of the system of payments by results.

The bulk of the aboriginal pupils in this division are found in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where Sonthal education is carried on by Government, by the Church Mission Society, and by the Berlin Home Mission. Of the 585 lower primary schools in the district, 120 were stipendiary pathsalas in the Damin tract, established under the special scheme for the education of the Sonthals. In the previous year there were 110. For the education of Sonthals outside the Damin, it has been ruled that the benefits of the special scheme may be extended to them, but that anything like competition with Mission

schools should be avoided, and that "no school should be established in any place within what is recognised as the Mission area;" that Sonthali should be the medium of teaching and examination in the Sonthal schools; and that the Sonthal gurus should be sent to the Mission training schools for instruction in the art of teaching, the cost of each being borne by the district allotment. These arrangements came into effect on the 1st April 1888, with the understanding that the special grant of Rs. 7,500 a year for Sonthal education should not be exceeded.

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In the Sonthal Pergunnahs one boy passed the middle English, three the middle vernacular, 15 the upper primary, and 79 the lower primary examination; and 15 aboriginal boys passed the lower primary examination in Monghyr. Of 5,670 aboriginal pupils in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, 545 were girls.

229. The Chota Nagpore Division has, as usual, returned the largest number of pupils of aboriginal races, who increased from 12,663 to 14,956. This increase is shared more or less by all the districts. In Lohardugga a slight loss of Munda pupils is more than counterbalanced by a considerable gain of Uraons. In Singbhoom the Ho children fell off, but the loss was made up by an increase of Sonthals. Three aboriginal candidates competed at the last Entrance examination from the Ranchi Zillah School, and all were successful. Sixteen aborigines appeared at the middle English examination, of whom nine passed. In the preceding year none had competed at these examinations. Ten aboriginal candidates appeared at the middle vernacular examination from Singbhoom and one from Lohardugga, but all failed, 5 having passed that examination in the preceding year. At the upper primary examination 63 pupils appeared, against 50 in the previous year, and 30 passed against 36 the year before. The number of candidates at the lower primary examination rose from 251 to 357, and that of the successful candidates from 151 to 256. The advance in Lohardugga and Singbhoom may be considered satisfactory.

The subjoined statement shows the result of the educational work of the several Missions in the division for the last two years:—

Name of Mission.	Schools.		Pupils.						Expenditure.					
			1886-87.			1887-88.			1886-87.			1887-88.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berlin Evangelical ...	73	64	1,315	272	1,587	1,230	255	1,485	2,343	13,078	15,421	2,666	11,615	14,281
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	42	39	733	268	1,001	758	206	964	2,232	5,902	8,134	2,218	6,801	9,019
Free Church Scotch ...	45	42	630	116	746	647	116	763	2,946	3,078	6,024	2,684	3,878	6,562
St. Xavier's	11	8	162	44	206	139	49	188	271	895	1,166	368	660	1,028
Total ...	171	153	2,840	700	3,540	2,774	626	3,400	7,792	22,953	30,745	7,936	22,954	30,890

There has been, on the whole, a decline of 18 schools and 140 pupils under these bodies. The loss in schools is due to the closing of inefficient institutions under all four Missions. The German, Anglican, and Scotch Missions have adopted the departmental standards, and their pupils have competed at the different scholarship examinations. Five candidates appeared at the last middle English examination from the Anglican and four from the Berlin Evangelical Schools at Ranchi, and all passed; while the Free Church Mission School at Pachamba, in Hazaribagh, passed two pupils at the upper primary examination.

230. In the Orissa Division the number of aboriginal pupils increased by 13. The bulk of the pupils are of course found in lower primary schools, but 11 are reading in high English schools; these were Christians belonging to the Church Mission School in Cuttack. Of pupils of aboriginal race, Sonthals are most numerous in the school population of Balasore, and Savars in that of Cuttack. No aboriginal pupil passed any departmental examination during the year. Two special schools for aboriginal pupils were opened at two extreme points of the division—one at Kendukhunta, in the north of Balasore, for Sonthals, and another for Konds in the Banpur Mals, in the southernmost part of the

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Puri district. In Cuttack there are 20 schools for children of low caste, with 379 pupils, against 30 schools with 562 pupils in the preceding year, 10 schools having been closed for want of funds. In Puri there were five pathsalas with 66 pupils, opened specially for the education of low castes. Special rewards were given in Balasore for the success of low-caste pupils at the pathsala examinations. Twenty-seven low-caste pupils passed the lower primary scholarship examination, viz. 14 from Cuttack, 9 from Puri, and 4 from Balasore.

231. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals the pupils of aboriginal and backward races increased from 1,495 to 1,663. The majority of the students belonged to the Bhuiyan, Puran, Kond, Sonthal, Bhumija and Kurmi races. The other races chiefly represented in the school-going population were Gonds, Savars, Bathuris, Khairas, Kollahs, Gunjas and Juangs. Special schools for the education of Sonthal, Bhuiyan and Kond pupils have for many years past been in existence in Mourbhanj, Keonjhur and the Kondmals, respectively. Isolated schools for aboriginal pupils have latterly been opened in Ranpur, Nilgiri, and Talcher, and have been subsidised by the Chiefs of those States. The progress of these schools has of necessity been slow. The cess schools in the Kondmals have been reduced from 26 to 18, with a corresponding reduction in the number of aboriginal and other pupils. During the year one Kond boy passed the upper primary examination from the Kondmals, and 12 aboriginal pupils passed the lower primary examination, viz. 4 Sonthal pupils from Mourbhanj, 2 Kond pupils from the Kondmals, and 6 Bhuiyan pupils from Keonjhur.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

232. The following table shows the statistics of indigenous schools in each division:—

Divisions.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Teaching the Koran.		Other schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	18	298	80	698	9	79	3	26	3	49	...	...	...	...	113	1,150
Calcutta	...	......	3	7	9	363	...	...	19	808	...	..	1	106	32	1,284
Burdwan	35	396	244	1,675	190	1,390	9	61	25	193	21	182	5	40	529	3,937
Rajshahye	69	1,150	26	175	153	1,875	1	7	71	1,085	...	...	...	...	320	4,302
Dacca	844	10,064	256	2,254	271	2,446	114	775	1,775	20,802	3	62	2	46	3,265	36,449
Chittagong	115	1,737	62	1,075	268	3,825	160	1,216	553	8,511	41	720	...	...	1,199	17,084
Patna	374	2,956	456	5,270	1,097	6,781	...	...	151	1,006	148	1,037	...	...	2,226	17,056
Bhagulpore	179	1,215	124	787	988	5,508	2	10	33	273	2	44	3	120	1,281	8,047
Chota Nagpore ...	26	293	4	29	78	604	...	...	2	13	2	20	...	...	112	959
Orissa	50	723	30	341	702	4,378	...	...	3	23	1	20	...	...	705	5,485
Orissa Tributary Mehals.	...	......	6	56	103	875	...	..	...	......	6	36	1	1	176	969
Total ...	1,710	18,832	1,300	12,373	3,878	28,214	289	2,095	2,635	32,773	224	2,121	12	313	10,048	96,721

The total number of institutions under this head increased from 4,221 with 45,508 pupils to 10,048 with 96,721 pupils. The existence of elementary patshalas and maktabs has been carefully enquired into, in accordance with the instructions issued in December 1887. The information is often obtained with difficulty, as the teachers have nothing to gain by supplying it, and the returns have in most cases to be made out by the inspecting officers.

233. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, directing that private *maktabs* in which pupils learn the Koran only should be separately shown in the returns, a new heading of "Koran" schools has been introduced, under which 2,635 schools have been returned with 32,773 pupils. Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian diminished by 13, and their pupils fell off by 1,918, mostly through transfer to the preceding head. The number of *tols* teaching Sanskrit increased from 935 to 1,300, and their pupils from 9,372 to 12,373, owing to the continuous discovery of small schools in which Sanskrit is taught. The largest increase took place under the heading of elementary schools. Schools for boys increased from 570 to 3,878, and those for girls from 5 to 289. Primary schools having less than 10 pupils, which under the existing rules are not eligible for rewards paid from the primary grant, can no longer be shown among institutions conforming to departmental standards, that

is, among "public" schools. It follows that they can only be shown under "private" institutions. In the preceding year some increase was noticed in the number of indigenous or private elementary schools, and this was considered to be an indirect effect of the ten-pupil rule. Definite instructions were accordingly issued to show all schools with less than 10 pupils, whether their course of instruction conformed to departmental standards or not, in the returns for the year under report. INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

"Other schools" decreased from 988 to 236, and their pupils from 9,894 to 2,434.

234. *Koran Schools.*—The teaching in the Koran schools is purely religious. As a rule, children enter these schools at the age of 7 or 8 and leave at 14 or 15, though occasionally men of 20 or 25 are found to join them in order to receive some religious education. The pupils simultaneously attend secular schools in the neighbourhood, devoting to the Koran only a short time every day. The students commence with the *Harf Tahajji*, or alphabet, in the Arabic character in which the Koran is written. Their chief object is to learn the Koran by rote, little attempt at explanation being made. The Koran schools are generally attached to mosques and imambaras, the *muazzins* (the men who call to prayer) and *hafizes* (those who commit the entire Koran to memory) being the teachers. In some rural places the verses of the Koran are written in the Bengali character. There is usually no fixed scale of fees in these schools. In many villages the *miajis*, *akhunjis*, *munshis* or *maulavis*, as the teachers of such schools are called, are allowed free board and lodging by the village headmen, and besides the fees that are occasionally levied, they get small sums by way of subscriptions. They also serve as village priests or *mollahs*, and earn something for reading the prayers and reciting passages from the Koran at marriage and other festivals and at funeral ceremonies.

235. *Advanced Maktabs.*—In the advanced maktabs the teaching imparted is of a superior order, and is both secular and religious. Persian books, such as the Golistan, Bostan, and Sikandár Námáh, are ordinarily taught in these schools. Some of them also teach Arabic grammar and literature, and occasionally Arabic law. The majority of the teachers have themselves been educated at similar institutions, and some in the madrassas maintained by Government from the Mohsin Fund. They are supported from fees paid by the pupils, ranging from a few annas to a rupee a month, these being supplemented by payments made by the pupils at periodical festivals, and by the contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, at whose private residence some of the maktabs are located, and who supply the *miajis* with free board and lodging. The average monthly income of a *miaji*, exclusive of board and clothing, is Rs. 5. The hours of study are from 6 to 9 in the morning, 11 to 2, 3 to 6, and 7 to 9 at night. Hindus, especially Kayasths in Behar, may often be found among their pupils. On Fridays the schools are closed and the Mahomedans assemble together for their afternoon prayer. The ordinary Mahomedan and some of the Hindu holidays are observed in these maktabs.

236. In the Presidency Division the advanced institutions teaching Arabic or Persian increased from 9 to 18, and were found in Jessore and Moorshedabad. The Municipality of Lalbag, in which all the maktabs returned from the Moorshedabad district are situated, pays them annual rewards.

In the Burdwan Division the number of advanced institutions teaching Arabic or Persian was 35, against 30 in the previous year, and the Assistant Inspector remarks that, "curiously enough, not one of them was in Midnapore, which enjoys the special advantage of having a Mahomedan Sub-Inspector to look after the education of the Mahomedans of that district." The number of Koran schools was 25.

In the Rajshahye Division no Koran schools have been returned from Darjeeling and Rajshahye, and no advanced maktabs from Bogra, Darjeeling, and Julpigori. In Bogra the five advanced schools teaching Persian, returned in the previous year, now appear among the Koran schools, as none of them profess to teach more than the reading of the Koran. The advanced schools in the whole division for teaching Arabic or Persian increased from 11 to 69, in addition to 71 Koran schools newly returned.

In the Dacca Division the advanced institutions teaching Arabic or Persian declined from 1,142 to 844. But as many as 1,775 Koran schools, attended by

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20,802 pupils, have been returned from the division, being nearly two-thirds of the total number. The Officiating Inspector believes that many schools still shown in the Dacca district under the head of advanced institutions teaching Arabic or Persian, belong more properly to the class of Koran schools.

In the Chittagong Division there was a slight decrease in the number of advanced institutions teaching Arabic or Persian, but 553 Koran schools have been returned from the division, the highest number next to that of Dacca.

In the Patna Division the advanced private institutions for teaching Arabic or Persian increased from 264 to 374, and in the Bhagulpore Division from 26 to 179; in these two divisions there were also 151 and 33 Koran schools respectively. There was some slight increase in the number of advanced maktabs in the Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions. As in the previous year, no maktabs were returned from the Orissa Tributary Mehals, nor were there any Koran schools.

237. *Tols.*—The Sanskrit *tols* increased by 365 and their pupils by 3,001. The increase is shared by all the divisions, except the Presidency and Orissa, where there was a slight falling off.

In the Presidency Division, the *tols* fell off in the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore, but increased in Khoolna and Moorshedabad. In the 24-Pergunnahs the most noteworthy institution for teaching Sanskrit is the Mulajore *tol*, maintained from the interest of an endowment of a lakh of rupees made by the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C.S.I. At Nabadwipa three *tols* teach Nyaya (logic), five Smriti (law), three Kavya (literature) one grammar, and one the Shastras. Of the 119 *tol* students of Nawadwipa, 6 came from the Punjab, 4 from the Deccan, 4 from Oudh, 14 from Behar, and the remaining 91 from various parts of Bengal. The grant of Rs. 150 a month made by Government for the support of the pundits and their disciples has been lately raised to Rs. 200. The average grant for each pupil was below Rs. 2, which was less than the rate for the previous year. Each of the students of the *pucca tol* (so called because it has a *pucca* house of its own) gets a daily ration of a seer of rice, 2 chittacks of dâl, and 2 pice in cash from the endowment of the late Babu Lal Babu. Besides the candidates who appeared at the title examination held in Calcutta, 7 students from Navadwipa appeared at the Boaliya Dharma Sabha examination. The Navadwipa pundits have lately formed themselves into a college. In that capacity they examined 20 pupils, most of whom passed, and one obtained a silver medal awarded by some private gentlemen. The biggest *tol* in the Moorshedabad district is the Victoria Jubilee *tol*, supported by Srimati Annakali Devi of Cossimbazar, and held in a brick house of its own, which has cost her about Rs. 5,000. It was visited during the year by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Six students from this *tol* appeared at the Boaliya Dharma Sabha examination, of whom 5 passed. The Kandi Municipality paid Rs. 5 a month to the Kandi *tol* in the Moorshedabad district.

The Free Sanskrit College in Calcutta, with 40 pupils, which was noticed in the last report, failed to furnish returns.

00. In the Rajshahye Division the Boaliya Dharma Sabha, a local agency for encouraging *tols*, held an examination in the course of the year, on the result of which it awarded titles to successful candidates and their professors, and also rewards amounting to Rs. 160.

In the Dacca Division there is an examining body, called the Dacca Sarasvat Samaj, which holds annual examinations, awarding titles and prizes to the successful candidates and rewards to their teachers, very much after the manner of the Sanskrit Title examination at Calcutta. The income of the Samaj for the year amounted to Rs. 3,060, of which Rs. 500 was the amount of the provincial grant. There was also a balance of Rs. 10,044 from the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,274, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 9,830. At a convocation of the Samaj held in September 1887, the titles earned at the examination of the year were conferred, and the sum of Rs. 1,293 was declared to have been spent in prizes and stipends to successful pupils and in rewards to their teachers.

Tols are numerous in the Patna Division, and many are of an advanced character. It was found, however, that the standards of the Calcutta Sanskrit Title examination were generally too high for them. Accordingly, through the exertions and influence of Mr. Pope, the Inspector of Schools, a society

was founded in 1887 under the name of the Behar Sanskrit Sanjivan, the object of which was to prescribe courses and standards below those of Calcutta, in order to induce the local pundits to send their pupils for examination by these standards, and thus gradually to bring the *tols* of Behar up to the Bengal level. The experiment has been very successful, and the examinations of the Sanjivan are beginning to be well attended. For the most advanced *tols*, Bankipore has been made a local centre for the Calcutta Title examination. The Association receives an annual grant of Rs. 500 from Government to meet Rs. 1,200 from local sources. The following are the chief institutions of advanced Sanskrit learning in Behar:—

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The Madhubani Sanskrit School in Durbhunga was founded in 1876, and has received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 a month since 1882. It has adopted the new standards established by the Behar Sanskrit Sanjivan. The school had a roll-number of 39, against 41 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,261, including Rs. 210 from the Government grant. The Rivers Thompson Gautama pathshala in Sarun had a roll-number of 26, against 52 in 1887 and 67 in 1886. All the pupils reading in it are Brahmins, who are taught free. The school is supported by the Revilgunj Municipality, and the expenditure of the year was Rs. 262. The Dharamsamaj aided school (returned as a middle vernacular school) in Mozufferpore, and the Gurhatta aided school in Patna City, also teach the higher standards in Sanskrit. From the former one boy passed in grammar at the Calcutta Title examination. The Tikari Sanskrit School is maintained by the Tikari Raj. The Bharateshwari Sanskrit pathshala in Sarun, and the Motihari Dharamsamaj in Chumparun, are supported by grants from the primary allotment and by subscriptions. The Rohika pathshala in Durbhunga is maintained by the Durbhunga Raj. It had 58 pupils, and 4 pundits at Rs. 15 each. Another Sanskrit *tol* has lately been opened at Buxar in the Shahabad district. It is maintained by subscriptions, and aims at teaching the prescribed course of the Behar Sanskrit Sanjivan.

00. The Puri Sanskrit School, founded by the Maharaja of Balarampur in Oudh, is the best of its class in the Orissa Division. It has now been amalgamated with the Puri Zillah School. It had 43 pupils on its rolls, against 51 of the previous year, and its total expenditure was Rs. 1,237. Three students from the school appeared at the last Sanskrit Title examination, and all passed. No other Sanskrit school in the division succeeded at the examination.

In the Orissa Tributary Mehals the most advanced *tols* are those at Nayaghur and Pal Lehara, but neither of them has reached a standard high enough to enable it to compete at the Title examination. The two unsuccessful *tols* in Mourbhunj have been very properly converted into upper primary schools.

238. The Sanskrit Title examination for the past year was held in February 1888. There were 99 candidates, against 76 in the previous year. Of these, 63 passed, against 31 in 1887. Of the 99 candidates, 91 were Bengalis, 4 Uriyas, 2 Beharis, and 2 natives of Mysore. The candidates were, as in previous years, Brahmins for the most part, with only four Vaidyas and one Kayasth. There were 71 candidates for examination in Sanskrit literature, 16 in Smriti or Hindu law, and 12 in Hindu philosophy. The total cost of the examination was Rs. 462, of which Government contributed Rs. 250, and Rs. 212 were raised from fees paid by the candidates.

239. *Elementary schools.*—Some of the schools returned under this head are indigenous vernacular schools, which have not accepted in any shape the departmental standards of instruction, and submit to no public test. Some contain more and some less than 10 pupils. In these indigenous patshalas an elementary education is given in the vernacular language of the district to which they belong. They are, however, fast disappearing; some dying for want of support, others adopting the standards prescribed by the Department. But the bulk of the schools returned as elementary are primary schools which teach the departmental standards, but cannot be classed as such in consequence of the rule that no primary school is eligible for rewards unless it possesses ten pupils and has been in existence for six months. Many of these schools exist in the hope that their numbers will improve, so as to enable them to compete for rewards in future. In the Presidency Division, of the 12 elementary schools, 10 were attended by less than 10 pupils. In Calcutta the schools returned under this head were Hindi pathsalas, largely attended by children of

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up-countrymen. Reading, writing, and arithmetic in Hindi form the subjects of study in these patshalas. The Anglo-Tamil schools for boys and girls under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission did not furnish returns.

In the Rajshahye Division, the Bhutia school at Buxa, in the Julpaiguri district, was attended by 11 pupils. The school is aided, but has been shown as a private institution, as it does not conform to the departmental standards.

240. *Other Schools.*—The Victoria College, in Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, has been returned under this head, as the course of instruction does not conform to any departmental standards. The object of its promoters is to give young girls moral and intellectual training, and also to teach them household duties, needle-work, and drawing. The number of pupils rose from 68 to 106, of whom 58 were Hindus and 48 Brahmos. No account of the receipts and expenditure of the school was furnished.

241 *Kyoungs.*—The kyoungs, returned from the Chittagong Division only, are the indigenous schools of the Mughs. Their number was 26 with 432 pupils in the Cox's Bazar subdivision of Chittagong, and 9 with 78 pupils in the Chittagong Hill Tracts—in all 35 kyoungs with 510 pupils, against 45 with 618 pupils of the previous year. Every Buddhist monastery has its attached school; but only those have been returned which were found sitting at the time of the Kyoung Examiner's visit. For about half the year the Raoli or chief monk, who is also the teacher of the attached school, goes about the country on a tour of alms-collecting; his pupils attend him, doing him service in return for the instruction which he gives. The instruction consists in teaching the pupils to read the *Mahá Mangal Sutra, Lokniti and Loksar*; Pali books in the Burmese character; *Temiját* and *Mahoját*, treating of religion, and *Narasukhi* of medicine.

The kyoungs were first taken in hand in 1874, when a Kyoung Examiner was appointed. The improvement effected in the past 15 years are reported to be, first, that the books just mentioned are now more generally real; secondly, that printed books are used instead of palm-leaves (*rhajans*), and that the Raolis and their pupils have taken to writing on paper with pen and ink instead of on palm-leaves with a stylus. Some of the pupils learn arithmetic outside the kyoung, and teach it to their fellow-students. There is not much hope of the kyoungs ultimately adopting departmental standards. Besides the kyoungs, which impart moral and religious as well as secular training, there are two purely secular schools for the education of the Mughs—the Burmese school and the middle English school at Cox's Bazar. The Burmese school had 85 pupils: all but 15 were Mughs. It had a primary grant of Rs. 10 and a municipal grant of Rs. 5 a month. No fees were levied, but the subscriptions amounted to about Rs. 15. There were two teachers; the head-master, a Mugh, who knew only his mother-tongue, and the second master, a Mahomedan, who did not understand Mughi. The boys learn Mughi, and also Bengali to the lower primary standard. The Cox's Bazar middle English school had 25 Mugh pupils and a Mugh teacher for them. The pupils begin with Mughi, and when some advance is made in that language they learn Bengali and English.

The only school returned under the head of "other schools" from the Orissa Division was a patshala in which Telugu was taught.

The majority of the schools shown under this head in the Orissa Tributary Mehals were those attended by the sons and daughters of Raj families.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

242. The preparation of school books in Bengal having for more than 35 years been left entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty was, up to 1875, discharged by the Inspectors in reference to middle schools; but in that year it was transferred to a Central Text book Committee, so far as related to books in history, geography, mathematics, and science for the middle scholarship standard. By a Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated the 7th January 1882, the scope of the Committee's functions was considerably enlarged, so as to include an examination of all text-books suited, not only to the standard

of the middle scholarship examination in all subjects, including the English and Bengali languages, but also to that of the separate classes of a middle school. The Committee was strengthened by the appointment of well-known scholars, native and European, as additional members; and the preliminary duties were undertaken by five Sub-Committees, each consisting of from five to seven members. In judging of the merits of books, the Committee took into particular consideration many important characteristics, such as matter, manner, style, language, grammar, spelling, paper, printing, sectarian character, &c. This was entirely in accordance with the recommendations (25) and (26) of Chapter VII of the Report of the Education Commission, which were as follows:—"That care be taken to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of text-books which are of an aggressive character, or are likely to give unnecessary offence to any section of the community;" "that in the printing of text-books, especially vernacular text-books, attention be paid to clearness of typography." How onerous have been the duties of the Committee will be manifest when it stated that down to August 1888 no less than 1,282 books had been received for examination, and more or less fully reported on. The first complete list of text-books, brought down to the end of the year 1887, was submitted to me in March 1888, and has since been circulated to the superior inspecting officers for opinion. This list includes 524 books, distributed as follows:—English readers 98, English grammars 33, Bengali readers 208, Bengali grammars 42, history 25, geography 25, arithmetic 46, mensuration 18, geometry 6, science 23. A supplementary list is now under preparation and will probably be ready by the end of the current year. The cordial acknowledgments of the Department are due to Raja Rajendra Lala Mitra, C.I.E., D.L., the President, and to the Members of the Committee, who have discharged their laborious and invidious duties in a manner worthy of all praise.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

243. Besides the Central Text-book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Behar and Orissa. The Behar Committee consisted of Nawab Wilayat Ali Khan, Bahadur, C.I.E., as President, Pandit Chhatu Ram Tewari, of the Patna College, and the Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, as Member and Secretary. During the year under report the Committee was reconstituted with Nawab Wilayat Ali Khan as President, and 16 other members, four of them *ex-officio*. The Orissa Committee, consisting of 13 members, examined during the year nine books, of which seven were adopted as text-books. The Joint-Inspector states that special encouragement is needed for the production of Uriya wall maps, atlases and dictionaries, which at present are not likely to command a remunerative sale.

244. The Calcutta School Book Society, which receives a grant of Rs. 200 a month from Government, still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the interior through its numerous agencies; but with the extension of railway and steam communication, a rapid development of private enterprise in this direction has taken place of late years. In the year 1887 the Society sold in Calcutta, and by means of its agencies in different parts of the country, 233,564 books, valued at Rs. 95,839.

A. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction.

CALCUTTA:
The 14*th December* 1888.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1887-88.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and population: Total area in square miles.	Area and population: Number of towns and villages.*	Area and population: Population.			Public institutions: University education: Arts colleges.	Public institutions: University education: Professional colleges.	Public institutions: School education general: Secondary schools.	Public institutions: School education general: Primary schools.	Public institutions: School education, special: Training schools.	Public institutions: School education, special: All other special schools.	Public institutions: Total of public institutions.	Private institutions: Advanced.	Private institutions: Elementary.	Private institutions: Teaching the Koran only.	Private institutions: Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18
			Institution	For males...	32	12	2,251	48,629	22	198	51,144	3,008	3,878	2,635	224	60,889	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	23·42	
												9,745							
				For females	1	......	64	2,232	5	......	2,292	......	259	......	12	2,593		·99	
												301							
165,775	Towns ... 232; Villages ... 259,686; Total ... 259,918	Males ... 33,917,217; Females 34,243,381; Total 68,160,598		Total ...	33	12	2,305	50,861	c 27	198	53,436	3,008	4,167	2,635	236	63,482		24·42	
												10,046							
			Scholars ...	Males ...	4,483	1,477	191,561	1,069,442	958	4,044	1,270,965	30,955	27,895	30,191	2,108	1,362,114	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. †	26·77	
												91,149							
				Females ...	11	19	5,133	79,963	133	10	85,324	195	2,414	2,582	326	90,931	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. †	1·76	
												5,507							
				Total ...	4,494	1,496	196,694	1,148,410	1,141	4,054	1,356,289	31,140	30,309	32,773	2,434	1,452,945	Total scholars to total population of school-going age. †	14·21	
												96,656							

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	6,17,232	2,69,279	28,30,677	24,16,113	82,913	2,25,520	64,41,734	88,518	60,053	5,47,129	2,20,422	1,51,673	5,623	1,42,445	12,15,863	76,57,597	
" females ...	3,963	......	3,35,437	2,58,265	19,774	......	6,17,439	...	...	......	......	......	...	......	......	6,17,439	
Total ...	6,21,195	2,69,279	31,66,114	26,74,378	1,02,687	2,25,520	70,59,173	88,518	60,053	5,47,129	2,20,422	1,51,673	5,623	1,42,446	12,15,863	82,75,036	
2. (*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·07	10·86	20·98	9·21	3·59	6·26	63·97	...	2·85	15·83	9·31	5·65	·19	2·20	36·03	100·	
(*b*) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	......	......	24·09	44·11	·15	......	68·35	...	...	22·69	·32	·20	·14	8·30	31·65	100·	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	......	......	70·30	22·55	1·03	......	93·88	...	...	·55	·50	2·56	·03	2·48	6·12	100·	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·50	3·25	38·28	32·32	1·24	2·72	85·31	1·07	·72	6·61	2·67	1·83	·07	1·72	14·69	100·	
3. AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. Cost to provincial revenues.	168 5 9	465 15 6	9 5 7	4 4 9	87 0 9	46 12 9	33 11 11										
Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 6 2	......	1 12 2	......	0 5 7										
Total cost ...	257 15 1	524 13 6	28 14 10	4 12 7	90 1 3	65 8 1	57 7 1										

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Municipal and District Board schools †	Cost to provincial revenues.	11 6 3	......	0 9 7	0 3 1	......	......	0 9 8
	Cost to District Board and municipal funds.	......	......	4 13 8	4 0 1	......	......	4 12 3
	Total cost ...	135 14 1	......	10 9 3	4 9 0	......	......	10 8 4
Aided institutions...	Cost to provincial revenues.	29 1 1	......	2 5 7	0 3 4	26 11 0	4 6 3	0 7 8
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	2 0 8	0 7 6	......	1 12 4	0 10 2
	Total cost ...	158 6 5	......	16 15 7	2 10 2	90 0 9	21 4 4	4 5 11
Unaided institutions	Total cost ...	50 12 7	24 7 2	13 15 8	2 3 6	58 6 10	49 9 4	5 15 10
All institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	63 9 9	231 12 11	2 6 1	0 2 11	65 13 6	33 11 1	1 11 4
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	1 8 1	0 6 7	1 2 5	0 3 4	0 3 1
	Total cost ...	143 12 2	273 6 0	17 1 7	2 9 1	89 10 11	57 11 6	6 11 7

† The average cost of each pupil in local fund and municipal schools is obtained from the figures given in general table VII.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by the Department or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts College.																
English	11	1,383	1,451	1,257	1	42	43	37	8	962	906	778	13	2,107	1,921	1,509
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Law	6	125	140	128	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	1,047	495	781
Medicine	1	160	194	190	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Engineering	1	164	156	147	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total University Education ...	19	1,832	1,941	1,722	1	42	43	37	8	962	906	778	17	3,154	2,416	2,290
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys—																
High Schools ... English ...	50	14,376	14,532	12,002	6	1,443	1,416	1,122	151	25,143	23,656	18,777	92	27,666	27,269	22,117
Middle " ... English ...	9	1,356	1,306	1,074	12	993	965	742	547	40,262	37,224	28,818	195	13,859	12,567	9,027
Middle " ... Vernacular ...	35	3,114	2,907	2,150	154	8,761	7,660	6,072	892	48,581	46,317	35,483	108	6,563	6,037	4,617
For Girls—																
High Schools ... English ...	2	205	187	140	...	......	......	......	6	673	640	524	3	387	361	350
Middle " ... English ...	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	21	1,810	1,676	1,340	3	206	185	151
Middle " ... Vernacular ...	...	..	...	...	...	......	...	...	19	1,293	1,212	1,024	......	......	......	......
Total Secondary Schools ...	96	19,051	18,932	15,368	172	11,200	10,041	7,936	1,636	117,762	109,725	85,966	401	48,681	46,419	37,162
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary...	11	413	377	269	16	514	468	302	2,866	106,326	97,900	77,069	140	5,395	4,812	3,763
Lower "	10	143	134	96	15	366	342	188	37,430	849,823	766,763	625,045	8,141	140,778	122,911	102,853
For Girls—																
Upper primary...	...	......	......	......	5	210	191	142	261	8,205	7,842	5,570	18	1,075	929	650
Lower "	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	1,729	81,786	28,787	22,367	219	3,373	3,028	2,408
Total Primary Schools ...	21	556	511	365	36	1,090	1,001	632	42,286	906,143	901,292	730,051	8,518	150,621	131,680	109,074
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School of Art	1	158	148	121	...	...	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Training schools for masters ...	16	756	719	641	...	......	...	......	6	226	245	198	......	......	......	......
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools ...	154	534	460	350	...	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	1	6	6	3
Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	4	143	137	131	1	16	14	13
Medical schools	4	589	570	550	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	138	115	88
Survey "	3	259	254	220	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Industrial "	1	41	35	35	...	......	...	......	7	307	294	217	5	171	152	125
Madrassas	7	1,229	1,266	1,036	...	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	5	392	393	314
Other schools	1	37	39	30	..	......	...	......	*5	155	142	80	2	38	33	28
Total Special Schools ...	187	3,063	3,521	2,983	...	...	......	...	22	831	818	626	16	761	713	571
Total Schools of Public Instruction...	323	25,042	24,905	20,430	209	12,332	11,085	8,605	43,952	1,115,698	1,012,741	817,421	8,952	203,217	181,228	149,697

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   - (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   - (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, TEACHING a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... { For boys ... / " girls ...
   - (a) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ... { For boys ... / " girls ...
   - (b) With less than 10 pupils ... ... { For boys ... / " girls ...
3. TEACHING the Koran only ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental standards ... ... { For boys ... / " girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

* Includes the Madhubani Sanskrit School with 30 pupils in Darbhanga and the Rivers Thompson Gantama pathsala with 26 pupils in Chaprah.
(a) No returns of 216 pupils from La Martiniere boys' school, and St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
(b) No returns of 75 orphans from St. Michael's School, Coorjee.
(c) No returns of 214 pupils from La Martiniere girls' school and Loretto Convent, Darjeeling.

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	23a	23b	23c	23d	23e	23f	24
33	4,494	4,451	3,335	......	55	29	4,162	217	1	......	24	11 girls.
10	1,172	1,172	......	......	4	3	1,104	59	... ..	......	2	
1	160	160	......	... ..	80	4	70	4	......	......	2	19 girls.
1	164	164	......	......	25	1	131	4	......	......	3	
45	5,990	5,947	3,335	......	164	37	5,467	284	1	.. ..	31	30 girls.
299	68,628	65,616	29,396	41,392	(a) 938	(a) 442	(a) 59,681	(a) 7,090	(a) 43	(a) 60	(a) 158	42 girls.
763	56,470	39,492	1,150	54,263	(b) 1,626	(b) 246	(b) 46,006	(b) 7,772	(b) 433	(b) 166	(b) 146	446 girls.
1,189	67,022	9,102	309	66,652	2	169	56,567	9,849	60	200	175	588 girls.
11	1,265	1,183	168	290	(c) 752	(c) 90	(c) 157	(c) 2	......	......	(c) 50	
24	2,016	1,973	78	168	(d) 1,745	(d) 115	(d) 72	......	......	......	(d) 2	155 boys.
19	1,293	252	......	1,293	8	317	941	11	......	......	16	362 boys.
2,305	196,694	117,618	31,101	164,058	(e) 5,071	(e) 1,379	(e) 163,424	(e) 24,724	(e) 536	(e) 426	(e) 547	1,076 girls in boys' schools. 517 boys in girls' schools.
3,033	112,648	1,077	131	112,303	318	384	88,633	21,401	186	1,308	418	3,831 girls.
45,696	991,110	583	51,410	985,146	13	1,720	678,266	285,510	2,323	21,254	2,020	33,305 girls.
284	9,493	691	... ..	9,157	312	412	8,222	160	285	57	45	336 boys.
1,948	35,159	63	1,047	34,761	45	981	26,646	6,238	439	690	111	1,482 boys.
50,861	1,148,410	2,364	52,588	1,141,367	688	13,497	801,767	313,309	3,233	23,322	2,594	37,134 girls in boys' schools. 1,818 boys in girls' schools.
1	158	......	... ..	......	3	... ..	148	5	......	......	2	
22	982	37	541	982	1	44	693	58	81	102	3	33 girls.
155	540	......	......	540	......	......	304	144	......	2	0	
5	159	93	2	151	25	129	1	1	3	......	......	9 boys.
6	727	......	......	727	......	7	615	100	......	3	2	4 girls.
3	259	44	......	215	......	......	231	28	......	. ....	......	
13	519	87	......	519	......	50	232	149	75	4	......	6 girls.
12	1,621	604	1,468	340	......	......	18	1,603	......	......	... ..	
8	230	49	65	165	......	2	192	1	... .	......	35	
225	5,195	914	2,076	3,639	29	341	2,524	2,089	159	111	42	43 girls in boys' schools. 9 boys in girls' schools.
53,436	1,356,289	120,843	89,100	1,309,064	(f) 5,952	(f) 5,154	(f) 973,182	(f) 340,406	(f) 3,929	(f) 23,859	(f) 3,214	38,283 girls in boys' schools. 2,344 boys in girls' schools.
1,710	18,832	5	18,568	1,076	......	......	1,339	17,493	......	......	......	185 girls.
1,298	12,308	......	12,294	249	......	......	12,308	......	......	......	......	
1	12	......	......	12	.. ...	.... .	12	......	......	......	......	3 girls.
......	......	......	......	.. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
453	7,674	......	1,850	6,745	......	......	2,579	4,934	......	150	11	168 girls.
......	......	......	... ..	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
3,424	20,528	6	1,219	19,655	......	10	15,627	4,522	77	276	16	160 girls.
289	2,095	......	336	2,093	......	2	1,236	857	.....	......	......	12 boys.
2,645	32,773	......	32,519	254	......	......	4	32,769	......	. ... ..	......	2,582 girls.
224	2,121	169	597	1,571	......	......	1,050	639	......	......	432	13 girls.
12	313	64	40	288	......	9	205	51	... ..	......	48	
10,046	96,656	244	67,432	31,943	......	21	34,360	61,265	77	426	507	3,111 girls in boys' schools. 12 boys in girls' schools.
63,482	1,452,945	127,087	156,542	1,341,007	(g) 5,952	(g) 5,175	(g) 1,007,542	(g) 401,671	(g) 4,006	(g) 24,285	(g) 3,721	41,394 Total girls in boys' schools. 2,356 ,, boys in girls' schools.

(d) No returns of 82 orphans from Calcutta Free School.
(e) No returns of 587 pupils.
(f) No returns of 587 pupils.
(g) No returns of 587 pupils.

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTI													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by District and Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,44,293	......	......	1,15,172	......	14,810	3,74,275	490	...	......	2,546	...	2,807	5,843
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
Law	—3,950	......	......	12,861	......	606	9,517	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Medicine	1,61,502	......	......	8,735	......	......	1,70,237	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Engineering	70,775	......	......	6,646	......	...	77,421	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Total	4,72,620	......	......	1,43,414	......	15,416	6,31,450	490	...	......	2,546	...	2,807	5,843
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
High and Middle Schools.														
For boys—														
High schools ... English	1,25,457	......	2,335	3,00,839	6,683	15,459	4,50,773	2,229	...	5,391	19,460	94	2,012	20,186
Middle schools ... English	24 084	......	1,163	22,357	150	200	47,959	263	2,777	1,475	3,999	1,468	...	9,982
Middle schools ... Vernacular	10,193	......	3,851	11,512	659	298	26,513	3,568	38,094	1,048	18,885	5,446	23	67,004
For girls—														
High schools ... English	17,277	......	......	4,394	825	......	22,496	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Middle schools ... English	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Middle schools ... Vernacular	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Total Secondary Schools	1,77,011	.....	7,354	3,39,102	8,317	15,957	5,47,741	6,060	40,871	7,914	42,344	7,008	2,035	1,06,232
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For boys—														
Upper primary	1,533	......	......	244	......	......	1,777	55	738	192	246	...	664	1,895
Lower primary	664	......	......	6	......	......	670	...	246	......	......	...	1,113	1,359
For girls—														
Upper primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	143	...	1,105	......	70	...	1,318
Lower primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Total Primary Schools	2,197	......	......	250	......	......	2,447	198	984	1,297	246	70	1,777	4,572
SPECIAL EDUCATION.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	24,078	......	......	3,168	......	......	28,146	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Training schools for masters	65,201	1,321	......	808	......	141	67,471	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Guru-training classes	1,914	1	......	......	......	......	1,915	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Training schools for mistresses	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Medical schools	63,802	......	......	15,803	......	......	79,605	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Survey schools	7,348	......	......	2,839	......	......	10,187	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Industrial schools	1,200	......	......	......	......	600	1,800	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Madrassas	26,417	......	60	5,449	8	23,925	55,859	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Other schools	4,071	......	......	......	......	......	4,071	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Total special schools	1,94,931	1,322	60	28,067	8	24,666	2,49,054	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
University	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Direction	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Inspection	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Arts colleges	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Professional colleges	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Secondary schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Primary schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Special schools other than training schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Buildings	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Charges for abolished schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Charges for conducting examinations	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Prizes and rewards	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Contingencies and miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	8,46,759	1,322	7,414	5,10,833	8,325	56,039	14,30,692	6,748	41,855	9,211	45,136	7,078	6,619	1,16,647

(a) Includes Rs. 3,751 from Provincial

* Ditto Burmese and Assam

RAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

TUTIONS.

Under Private Management.											Total Expenditure from—					Grand Total.	Remarks.
Aided by the Department or by District and Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,340	......	......	47,153	25,251	44,769	1,43,513	70,299	1,900	21,614	(a) 97,564	(a) 2,74,874	......	......	2,35,170	1,11,151	6,21,195	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,050	......	54	12,104	− 3,950	......	......	24,011	660	21,621	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... .	......	......	......	1,61,502	......	......	8,735	......	1,70,237	
......	......	......	......	......	. ...	......	......	......	......	... .	70,775	......	... ..	6,646	... ..	77,421	
26,340	......	......	47,153	25,251	44,769	1,43,513	82,349	1,900	21,668	(a) 1,09,668	5,03,201	......	......	2,75,462	1,11,811	8,90,474	
1,03,063	......	22,502	3,15,407	81,221	1,35,248	6,57,441	3,75,784	67,419	69,026	5,12,229	2,30,749	......	30,228	10,11,490	3,77,162	16,49,629	
55,385	1,07,542	10,981	1,87,490	1,56,781	33,703	5,51,882	37,236	52,058	13,121	1,02,415	79,732	1,10,319	13,624	2,51,082	2,57,481	7,12,238	
43,234	75,442	6,952	1,25,884	85,375	4,703	3,41,590	11,888	12,455	9,300	33,643	56,995	1,13,536	11,851	1,68,169	1,18,259	4,68,810	
14,476	......	......	88,742	3,324	14,151	1,20,693	......	......	......	......	31,753	......	......	93,136	18,300	1,43,189	
35,011	......	180	75,191	10,606	33,900	1,54,888	250	......	567	817	35,011	... ..	180	75,411	45,073	1,55,705	
6,741	132	650	1,991	14,202	12,827	36,543	......	... ..	......	......	6,741	132	650	1,991	27,029	36,543	
2,57,910	1,83,116	41,265	7,94,705	3,51,509	2,34,532	18,63,037	4,25,158	1,31,932	92,014	6,49,104	4,40,981	2,23,987	56,533	16,01,309	8,43,304	31,66,114	
42,790	1,12,517	3,008	1,42,091	41,772	13,678	3,55,856	7,286	3,392	3,287	13,965	44,378	1,13,255	3,200	1,49,867	62,793	3,73,403	
85,088	2,72,978	6,719	11,84,422	1,01,156	1,32,427	17,82,790	2,06,661	31,678	19,462	2,57,801	85,752	2,73,224	6,719	13,91,089	2,85,836	20,42,620	
40,376	1,271	2,115	10,535	54,313	27,735	1,36,375	858	14,563	410	15,834	40,519	1,271	3,220	11,393	97,124	1,53,527	
22,809	22,391	3,216	6,705	39,429	6,100	1,00,740	416	2,625	957	3,998	22,809	22,391	3,216	7,121	49,111	1,04,738	
1,91,153	4,09,157	15,058	13,43,753	2,36,760	1,79,940	23,75,761	2,15,221	52,261	24,116	2,91,598	1,93,548	4,10,141	16,355	15,59,470	4,94,864	26,74,378	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	24,978	......	......	3,168	......	28,146	
5,075	......	......	330	10,037	......	15,442	......	......	......	... ..	70,276	1,321	......	1,138	10,178	82,913	
......	......	......	......	......	... ..	... .	......	......	......	......	1,914	1	......	... .	. ..	1,915	
5,120	......	......	3,930	9,472	434	18,956	259	559	......	818	5,120	......	......	4,189	10,465	19,774	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	355	... ..	... ..	355	63,802	......	......	16,158	.. ..	79,960	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	7,348	......	... .	2,839	......	10,187	
1,195	......	511	......	1,053	3,414	6,173	59	702	... .	761	2,395	......	511	59	5,769	8,734	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12,532	12,420	8,469	33,421	26,417	......	60	17,981	44,822	89,280	
720	......	262	206	1,879	36	3,103	......	124	... ..	124	4,791	......	262	206	2,039	7,298	
12,110	......	773	4,466	22,441	3,884	43,674	13,205	13,805	[illegible] 469	35,479	2,07,041	1,322	833	45,738	73,273	3,28,207	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	88,518	......	88,518	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	60,053	. ..	......	... ..	. ...	60,053	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,32,786	2,10,993	412	... ..	2,908	5,47,129	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	89,304*	......	... ..	......	16,500	1,05,304	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20,916	......	. ...	... ..	3,102	24,018	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	71,305	1,921	28	......	1,312	77,566	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8,284	1,046	376	......	451	10,157	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,847	.... .	......	......	30	2,877	
......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	1,18,779	1,876	2,054	..	28,964	1,51,673	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,012	1,299	20	......	292	5,623	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	102	......	......	......	805	907	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8,498	15,3[illegible]2	51	......	119	24,000	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,180	8,409	15	7,354	3,434	21,392	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11,891	20,029	862	......	645	33,427	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	23,611	33,440	1,067	......	4,598	62,719	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,57,571	2,94,345	4,915	95,872	63,160	12,15,863	
4,87,513	5,92,273	57,096	21,90,077	6,35,901	4,63,125	44,25,985	7,35,933	1,99,898	1,46,267	10,85,849 (a)	21,09,342	9,29,795	88,636	35,77,851	15,86,412	82,75,036	

Revenues of the Berhampore Colleges.
Government scholarships.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower Primary Stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Departmental	50	14,376	4,852	......	4,852	4,507	......	4,507	2,946	......	2,946	2,028	......	2,028	43	......	43	14,376	......	14,376
High English — Local Fund	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
High English — Municipal	6	1,443	468	......	468	547	......	547	242	......	242	186	......	186	......	......	......	1,443	......	1,443
High English — Aided	151	25,143	5,437	......	5,437	7,243	10	7,253	6,376	7	6,383	5,852	12	5,864	194	12	206	25,102	41	25,143
High English — Unaided	92	27,606	7,244	......	7,244	8,245	......	8,245	6,571	1	6,572	5,171	......	5,171	260	......	260	27,491	1	27,492*
Middle English — Departmental	9	1,356	......	......	......	295	......	295	436	......	436	558	2	560	65	......	65	1,354	2	1,356
Middle English — Local Fund	9	829	......	......	......	170	......	170	245	......	245	338	2	340	72	2	74	825	4	829
Middle English — Municipal	3	164	......	......	......	10	......	10	34	......	34	98	......	98	22	......	22	164	......	164
Middle English — Aided	547	40,262	13	......	13	7,627	16	7,643	11,762	36	11,798	17,776	112	17,888	2,848	72	2,920	40,026	236	40,262
Middle English — Unaided	195	13,859	48	......	48	2,070	2	2,072	3,604	20	3,624	6,615	99	6,714	1,318	83	1,401	13,655	204	13,859
Middle Vernacular — Departmental	35	3,114	18	......	18	590	......	590	767	......	767	1,343	5	1,348	382	9	391	3,100	14	3,114
Middle Vernacular — Local Fund	151	8,440	......	......	......	1,396	......	1,396	2,025	5	2,030	3,408	18	3,426	1,579	9	1,588	8,408	32	8,440
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	3	324	......	......	......	40	......	40	84	......	84	139	......	139	61	......	61	324	......	324
Middle Vernacular — Aided	892	48,591	22	......	22	8,468	4	8,472	12,348	23	12,371	21,463	280	21,743	5,798	175	5,973	48,099	482	48,581
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	108	6,563	......	......	......	936	......	936	1,413	3	1,416	3,087	28	3,115	1,067	29	1,096	6,503	60	6,563
Total	2,251	192,120	18,102	......	18,102	42,144	32	42,176	48,853	95	48,948	68,062	558	68,620	13,709	391	14,100	190,870	1,076	191,946
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Departmental	2	205	......	37	37	......	17	17	......	58	58	......	93	93	......	......	......	......	205	205
High English — Local Fund	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
High English — Municipal	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
High English — Aided	6	673	......	56	56	5	204	209	3	153	156	27	100	127	48	77	125	83	590	673
High English — Unaided	3	357	......	14	14	......	121	121	10	101	111	18	56	74	23	44	67	51	336	387
Middle English — Departmental	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle English — Local Fund	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle English — Municipal	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle English — Aided	21	1,810	......	......	......	20	336	356	40	377	417	109	419	528	149	360	509	318	1,492	1,810
Middle English — Unaided	5	206	......	......	......	......	88	38	1	28	29	18	48	66	28	45	73	47	159	206
Middle Vernacular — Departmental	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular — Local Fund	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular — Aided	19	1,293	......	......	......	......	168	168	5	226	231	13	651	684	......	230	230	18	1,275	1,293
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	54	4,574	......	107	107	25	884	909	59	943	1,002	185	1,367	1,552	248	756	1,004	517	4,057	4,574
Total Secondary Schools	2,305	196,694	18,102	107	18,209	42,169	916	43,085	48,912	1,038	49,950	68,247	1,925	70,172	13,957	1,147	15,104	191,387	5,133	1,96,520

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ... Departmental ...	11	413	......	......	......	......	......	......	116	......	116	214	......	214	82	1	83	412	1	413
Local Fund ...	9	243	......	......	......	......	......	......	65	2	67	123	5	128	45	3	48	233	10	243
Municipal ...	7	271	......	......	......	......	......	......	35	......	35	115	1	116	120	......	120	270	1	271
Aided ...	2,866	106,326	......	......	......	31	5	396	19,752	206	19,958	58,692	1,906	60,498	23,846	1,628	25,474	102,681	3,645	106,326
Unaided ...	140	5,395	......	......	......	48	......	48	970	5	975	2,796	85	2,881	1,407	84	1,491	5,221	174	5,395
Lower Primary ... Departmental ...	10	143	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	106	......	106	33	4	37	139	4	143
Local Fund ...	2	32	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28	......	28	4	......	4	32	......	32
Municipal ...	13	334	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	151	......	151	181	......	181	334	......	334
Aided ...	37,430	849,823	......	......	......	3	......	3	5,220	76	5,206	507,509	13,472	520,981	307,871	15,672	323,543	820,603	29,220	849,823
Unaided ...	8,141	140,778	......	......	......	......	......	......	171	3	174	68,552	1,444	69,996	67,976	2,632	70,6?8	136,699	4,079	140,778
Total ...	48,629	1,103,758	......	......	......	442	5	447	26,331	292	26,623	638,256	16,813	655,099	401,565	20,024	421,589	1,066,624	37,134	1,103,758
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ... Departmental ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Local Fund ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Municipal ...	5	210	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31	31	......	102	102	......	77	77	......	210	210
Aided ...	261	8,208	......	1	1	......	69	69	22	1,065	1,087	197	4,419	4,616	82	2,353	2,435	301	7,907	8,208
Unaided ...	18	1,075	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	53	54	13	500	513	21	487	508	35	1,040	1,075
Lower Primary ... Departmental ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Local Fund ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Municipal ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Aided ...	1,729	31,786	......	......	......	......	2	2	3	390	393	745	16,684	17,429	684	13,278	13,962	1,432	30,354	31,786
Unaided ...	219	3,373	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	6	23	1,356	1,409	27	1,931	1,958	50	3,323	3,373
Total ...	2,232	44,652	......	1	1	......	71	71	26	1,545	1,571	978	23,091	24,069	814	18,126	18,940	1,818	42,834	44,652
Total Primary Schools ...	50,861	1,148,410	......	1	1	442	76	518	26,357	1,837	28,194	639,264	39,904	679,168	402,379	38,150	440,529	1,068,442	79,968	1,148,410
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,166	1,[illegible]45,104	15,102	108	18,210	42,611	992	43,603	75,269	2,975	78,144	707,511	41,529	749,340	416,336	39,297	455,633	1,259,929	85,101	1,344,930

* 174 boys from La Martinière School not returned.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees. Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Number of examinees. Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Number passed. Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Race or creed of passed scholars. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16e	16f
ARTS COLLEGES—																					
1. Master of Arts ...	5	3	2	10	46	18	10	8	82	27	10	3	8	43		...	40	1	...	...	2
2. Bachelor of Arts ...	7	4	3	14	238	188	314	73	813	111	74	120	18	323	1	..	287	12	...	...	23
3. First examination in Arts ...	12*	7	9	28	399	220	556	66	1,241	191	89	190	11	481	11	8	425	19	...	...	18
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																					
Law—																					
1. Bachelor of Law	7	......	4	11	64	......	292	...	356	.	......	102	..	238							
Medicine—																					
1. M. D.	1	......	..	1	1	......	...	...	1	.	.....	...	...	......							
2. First M.B.	1	......	...	1	24	.....	...	...	24	9	......	...	..	9							
3. Do. L.M.S.	1	......	..	1	23	.....	...	...	2[illegible]	16	.....	...	...	16							
4. Second M.B.	1	.....	...	1	17	.....	...	...	17	6	....	...	...	6	Religion not known.						
5. Do. L.M.S.	1	......	...	1	19	......	...	...	19	9	..	..		9							
6. Honours in Medicine and Surgery.	1	......	...	1	1	....	...	...	1	1	......	...	...	1							
Engineering—																					
1. B.E.	1	......	...	1	1	......	...	...	1	1	......	...	..	1							
2. First examination in Engineering.	1	......	...	1	13	.....	...	...	13	8	.....	...	...	8							
3. L.E.	1	.....	...	1	2	......	...	...	2	...	......	...	...	.....							
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																					
1. Matriculation ... For Boys / ,, Girls	58	142	97	297	1,219	949	2,011	126	4,305	720	450	824	38	1,997	62	17	1,768	113	...	...	37
2. Middle English Scholarship Examination. ,, Boys	15	404	65	484	58	1,249	218	128	1,653	34	677	91	29	831	...	...	779	41	9	1	1
,, Girls	...	.....	...	...		..	...	...	.....	..	... ..	...	.	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination. ,, Boys	156	738	73	967	638	2,480	261	1,004	4,383	109	1,548	150	281	2,388	...	1	2,165	215	...	3	4
,, Girls	...	2	...	2		3	...	1	4	.	3		1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	..
4. Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. ,, Boys	16	1,908	108	2,122	43	5,003	272	334	5,652	26	2,734	156	140	3,056	...	6	2,666	332	...	41	11
,, Girls	3	20	...	23	10	38	.	2	50	10	24	..	2	36	...	12	20	4	...	...	...
5. Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. ,, Boys	11	10,253	115	10,379	24	36,562	278	635	37,159	18	18,257	190	380	18,845	...	9	15,572	2,927	...	309	27†
,, Girls	...	249	4	253	...	598	17	12	627	...	425	5	12	440	...	5	395	19	...	18	3
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																					
Training School examination.—For Masters	7	......	..		469	... ..	...	57	526	380	... ..	...	23	403	Religion not known.						

* Including the Municipal College at Midnapore.
† Religion of one candidate in the Dacca Division is not known.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure by District Boards on Public Instruction.														
	In Institutions maintained by District Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Fund grants.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Education.															
High and Middle Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Middle „ ... . English ...	9	829	817	639	23	2,777	...	3,583	1,310	...	7,693	...	...	1,07,050	1,10,319
Middle „ ... . Vernacular ...	151	8,440	7,340	5,855	3,568	38,074	...	18,106	5,446	20	65,214	...	20	75,442	1,13,536
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Middle „ ... ... English ...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Middle „ ... ... Vernacular ...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	132
Total ...	160	9,269	8,157	6,494	3,591	40,851	...	21,689	6,756	20	72,907	...	20	1,82,624	2,23,987
Primary Education.															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	9	243	233	156	55	718	...	150	...	...	923	...	38	1,12,206	1,13,255
Lower „	2	32	33	27	...	246	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	2,72,463	2,73,224
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	1,271
Lower „	..	.....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,391	22,391
Total ...	11	275	266	183	55	964	...	150	...	...	1,169	...	38	4,08,331	4,10,141
School Education, Special.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	..	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	...	......	1,321
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Medical Schools	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Survey Schools	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Industrial Schools	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Madrassas	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Other Schools	...	......	......	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Total ...	...	......	......	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	...	......	1,321
Inspection	...	......	......	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,874	2,10,093
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	......	......	...	1,815	219	...	...	...	...	2,034	...	...	631	1,921
Primary „	...	......	......	...	100	5	...	...	...	...	105	30	...	400	1,046
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
Buildings	...	......	......	...	...	159	...	...	706	...	865	...	...	1,295	1,876
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	......	......	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	772	1,299
Miscellaneous	...	......	......	...	...	297	...	...	...	...	297	...	...	12,982	77,210
Total ...	...	......	......	...	1,915	839	...	...	706	...	3,460	30	...	46,954	2,94,345
Grand total ...	171	9,544	8,423	6,677	5,561	42,654	...	21,839	7,462	20	77,536	1,351	58	6,37,909	9,29,794

The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6	1,448	1,416	1,122	2,229	5,391	......	19,460	94	2,012	29,186	2,335	......	22,598	30,228	30,228	
3	164	148	103	240	1,475	......	416	158	......	2,289	1,168	......	10,981	13,624	1,23,943	
4	473	453	319	......	1,319	20	1,058	......	3	2,400	3,580	......	6,952	11,851	1,25,387	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	180	180	180	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	650	650	782	
13	2,080	2,017	1,544	2,469	8,185	20	20,934	252	2,015	33,875	7,083	......	41,361	56,534	2,80,520	
7	271	235	146	...	856	20	96	......	......	972	......	......	3,008	3,864	1,17,119	
13	334	309	161	......	1,113	......	......	......	......	1,113	......	....	6,719	7,832	2,81,056	
5	210	191	142	143	1,105	......	......	70	......	1,318	......	......	2,115	3,220	4,491	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,216	3,216	25,607	
25	815	735	449	143	3,074	20	96	70	......	3,403	......	....	15,058	18,132	4,28,273	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,321	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	511	511	511	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	......	......	60	60	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	262	262	262	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	60	......	773	833	2,154	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	442	2,11,435	
......	......	......	......	......	28	......	......	......	......	28	......	......	......	28	1,949	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	376	1,422	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	876	......	......	600	......	1,476	......	......	997	2,054	3,930	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*20	20	1,319	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	522	1,095	79,205	
......	......	......	......	......	904	......	......	600	......	1,504	......	......	1,339	4,915	2,99,260	
38	2,895	2,752	1,993	2,612	12,163	40	21,030	922	2,015	38,782	7,143	......	58,531	80,413	10,10,207	

expenditure shown in columns 6*b* and 6*c* respectively of general Table IV.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allot...ent, the Circle Grant, the Khas Mehal grant, District Funds, or Municipal Funds in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Received from— Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Grant-in-aid schools (Departmental).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Technical schools ...	2	67	600	......	......	206	664	896	2,466	
Training schools — For Masters ...	6	226	5,075	......	......	330	10,037	......	15,442	
Training schools — „ Mistresses ...	4	143	5,120	......	......	3,930	9,472	434	18,956	
For Boys — High English ...	141*	23,288	86,208	23,117	......	2,14,005	75,031	11,994	4,10,355	
For Boys — Middle „ ...	82	7,588	27,201	7,828	492	28,192	29,207	3,045	95,965	
For Boys — „ Vernacular ...	96	9,665	20,599	5,357	... ..	40,850	15,511	2,510	84,827	
For Boys — Upper Primary ...	40	2,989	5,491	36	246	1,298	4,861	1,239	13,171	
For Boys — Lower „ ...	123	3,492	4,769	....	......	1,265	4,524	1,532	12,090	
Special schools (Municipal and Industrial) ...	2	73	420	......	......	......	367	67	854	
For Girls — High English ...	1	67	1,920	......	... ..	1,476	2,400	......	5,796	
For Girls — Middle „ ...	4	173	2,100	180	......	713	1,678	529	5,200	
For Girls — „ Vernacular ...	16	931	6,741	420	.. ...	1,951	13,589	12,570	35,271	
For Girls — Upper Primary ...	199	6,721	34,968	1,022	......	8,435	50,195	20,570	1,15,790	
For Girls — Lower „ ...	105	3,648	12,390	1,242	....	605	28,912	3,188	46,337	
Total ...	821	58,101	2,13,602	39,802	738	3,03,256	2,46,448	58,674	8,62,520	
B.—Circle Schools (Departmental).										
For Boys — Middle Vernacular ...	183	7,247	18,591	......	706	13,926	1,389	179	34,791	
For Boys — Upper Primary ...	145	5,410	11,380	60	437	7,744	792	212	20,625	
For Boys — Lower „ ...	17	414	1,387	......	110	579	93	......	2,169	
For Girls — Middle Vernacular ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	.. ...	......	......	
For Girls — Upper Primary ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For Girls — Lower „ ...	2	60	276	......	... ..	......	36	......	312	
Total ...	347	13,131	31,634	60	1,253	22,249	2,310	391	57,897	
*** C.—Khas Mehal schools.**										
For Boys — Middle Vernacular ...	5	296	504	......	......	499	325	......	1,328	
For Boys — Upper Primary ...	112	4,069	5,146	......	364	5,749	1,409	240	12,908	
For Boys — Lower „ ...	1,242	25,448	13,092	15	52	45,[illegible]	3,251	237	62,156	
For Girls — Middle Vernacular ...	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	
For Girls — Upper Primary ...	2	29	108	......	......	17	67	......	192	
For Girls — Lower „ ...	9	168	144	24	16	90	......	... ..	274	
Total ...	1,370	39,010	18,994	39	432	51,834	5,052	507	76,858	
D.—Schools aided by District Boards under the grant-in-aid rules.										
For Boys — Middle English ...	428	29,598	4,079	......	106,543	1,09,232	1,15,228	4,028	3,39,110	
For Boys — Middle Vernacular ...	486	25,595	2,374	......	69,296	59,669	62,034	1,421	1,94,794	
For Boys — Upper Primary ...	5	161	60	......	273	191	326	......	850	
For Boys — Lower „ ...	8	267	20	......	313	......	398	......	731	
For Girls — Middle English ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For Girls — „ Vernacular ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For Girls — Upper Primary ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For Girls — Lower „ ...	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	
Total ...	927	55,621	6,533	......	1,76,425	1,69,092	1,77,986	5,449	5,35,485	
*** E.—Schools aided by Municipalities.**										
For Boys — High English ...	9	1,965	......	2,940	......	18,472	2,557	2,956	26,925	
For Boys — Middle „ ...	18	1,386	......	3,968	......	4,701	2,345	601	11,615	
For Boys — „ Vernacular ...	11	864	......	1,888	......	2,597	751	299	5,535	
For Boys — Upper Primary ...	23	1,056	18	1,514	36	1,667	342	36	3,553	
For Boys — Lower „ ...	182	6,937	65	4,897	......	9,921	700	60	15,643	
For Girls — High English ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For Girls — Middle „ ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
For Girls — „ Vernacular ...	1	110	......	230	......	40	510	......	780	
For Girls — Upper Primary ...	4	149	......	389	......	68	370	107	934	
For Girls — Lower „ ...	29	708	24	1,032	......	16	1,372	406	2,850	
Total ...	277	13,175	107	16,858	36	37,422	8,947	4,465	67,835	

Fractions of a rupee to be omitted.

* Only those schools are to be shown under this heading which draw no grant whatever from any other public source. Where the same school is in receipt of both municipal and khas mehal grants, it is to be returned under the head which gives it the larger income.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Return of Expenditure from the Primary Grant on Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

(a)—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools.		Receiving stipends only.			Receiving other payments.						Total payments to stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys	Middle	67	3,293	3,514	3	142	92	17	......	109	3,623
	Upper primary	1,356	47,137	63,807	886	36,188	43,270	5,288	3,960	57,518	1,21,325
	Lower primary	1,651	52,602	55,388	1,976	64,484	55,771	14,177	1,979	71,927	1,27,315
For Girls	Middle	2	252	132	......	......	......	......	......	......	132
	Upper primary	39	868	1,745	7	183	328	36	37	401	2,146
	Lower primary	433	9,126	13,949	76	1,940	8,122	351	254	3,727	17,676
Total		3,548	1,13,279	1,38,535	2,948	1,02,937	1,07,583	19,869	6,230	1,33,652	2,72,217

(b)—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools.		Sending pupils for examination.					Not sending pupils for examination.				Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys	Middle	4	151	137	......	137	......	......	......	......	137
	Upper primary	314	11,623	7,696	284	7,980	5	146	18	18	7,998
	Lower primary	29,457	6,48,840	1,97,606	14,660	2,12,266	2,850	49,438	2,967	2,967	2,15,233
For Girls	Middle	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Upper primary	4	79	31	68	99	......	......	......	......	99
	Lower primary	620	9,849	5,608	4,583	10,191	455	6,255	3,864	3,864	14,055
Total		30,399	6,69,942	2,11,078	19,595	2,30,673	3,310	55,839	6,849	6,849	2,37,522

Note.—"Private institutions" of General Table III are not to be included in the above return.
Fractions of a rupee to be neglected; the nearest rupee to be taken.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (a)	2,72,217
,, non-stipendiary schools (b)	2,37,522
,, indigenous (private) schools for registration	2,140
,, cost of prizes	24,537
,, other payments (including charges for abolished schools)*	1,45,653
Total payments	6,82,069
Total primary allotment	7,71,692

* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS."

	Rs.
Chief gurus and inspecting pundits	86,409
Charges for abolished schools	15,027
Contingencies and miscellaneous	13,331
Grants for buildings and furniture	4,923
Contributions to circle schools	4,758
Scholarships	4,808
Remuneration to examiners	7,837
Commission for money orders	2,033
Rewards	250
Stipendiary grant to khas mehal schools	3,223
Stipends to primary fund middle vernacular schools	2,356
Prize books	343
Pupil-teachers under training in normal schools	355
Total	1,45,653

Reg. No. 7538J—545—17-12-88.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 11TH JANUARY 1889.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1887-88.

Delay in submitting the report.

This report is exceptionally complete and clear, but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that it is necessary in reviewing it to notice in the first instance the delay which has occurred in its preparation. The date fixed by Government as the latest for the submission of the annual reports of the Director of Public Instruction was originally the 1st of August, and Sir Alfred Croft proposed during the year that it should be postponed to the 1st of October. The present report was not, however, received until the 17th December, and no explanation has been given of the great delay thus indicated. The Director's attention will be drawn again to this important subject, and he will be requested to make arrangements which will secure the submission of the next annual report before the 1st October, 1889, or on that day at latest.

Controlling agencies.

2. The most important event in the educational history of the year under this head was the transfer of the control of primary education from District Magistrates, acting under the advice of Local Committees, to District Boards. On this subject the Director observes—

As to the general character of the work done by the District and Local Boards, it is too early yet to form any decided opinion. It was natural to suppose that at the outset they would take no very strong or independent line, but simply conform to the traditions and practices of the Department to whose duties they succeeded. It appears, however, that the Boards have not followed a uniform policy in educational matters. The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagulpore Division writes of them:—"During the short time they have been at work, there has been not a single instance of any friction between them and the Department; the suggestions and recommendations of the inspecting officers have been always duly considered and adopted, and the Inspector of Schools has been often consulted in important matters." Still, some inconvenience has been felt from delay in the despatch of business by the Boards. In the neighbouring division of Patna a less confident note is heard. In the districts of Patna and Sarun, there have been no particular changes, and the working of the Board has been satisfactory. Of Gya it is said that "the Board has done nothing in connection with education that would look like its own work." But of Shahabad—"it is a fact that the Shahabad District Board has not worked smoothly with the Department."

In the few differences that I have had with District Boards, I have found that on a candid representation of the facts the causes of difference have in every case disappeared. When more serious difficulties have arisen, and some form of arrangement or compromise was desirable, it has been readily accepted. When the Boards were, one after another, coming into existence and assuming charge of their duties, I sometimes found it necessary at the outset to trench upon the province of the Boards, and to take action which I had ceased to have the right to take, in order to avoid obstructive delay and to hand over the business of administration as a going concern in working order. In no case has a Board finally refused to confirm the action taken. On a general review of the causes of friction that have arisen here and there, I should be disposed to say that while Boards are grateful for advice and suggestions when asked for, and even when not asked for if given with an obviously helpful purpose, they resent interference with the duties that have been entrusted to them. In saying this, I do not wish to utter one word of complaint against any departmental officer. It is only natural that officers who have hitherto had the work of education in their own hands should

still take a keen interest in its progress, and should seek to avert any lapse from the standard to which they have been accustomed, even though such lapses are inevitable incidents of a change of system. But it is no less necessary for departmental officers to remember that District Boards have rights secured to them under the Act, and that any attempt to limit those rights in the interests of education will certainly be resisted. It may be assumed that officers of the Department know for the present a good deal more about school management than a District Board knows. They can best utilise their knowledge in the interests of education by adopting towards the Board such an attitude of friendly vigilance as will make it clear that, while always ready to render help when help is desired or is necessary, it is equally their wish that the Board should learn how to do for itself, and to do well, the work which has been entrusted to its hands. I am glad to be able to state that this is the attitude which officers of the Department have almost uniformly taken up.

The view taken by the Director appears very judicious, and its expressions calculated to conduce to the harmonious working of the department. It may be added that some of the officers whose views are quoted seem to have an erroneous conception of the system which has been superseded by the management of Boards. Primary education since its introduction has never been placed under the control of departmental Inspectors, but of Magistrates and local Committees. In one of the districts referred to as administered by a Board in an independent spirit, it is within the Lieutenant-Governor's knowledge that this is nothing new, the former Education Committee having shewn even more decided indications of a determination to promote the cause of popular education in its own way.

3. Two vacancies which occurred during the year in the superior inspecting staff were not filled up, the retrenchment being made in accordance with a recommendation of the Finance Committee, provisionally adopted by this Government, that the number of such officers should be reduced to nine, so as to correspond with that of Divisional Commissioners. The officers whose work has in this manner been increased by enlarging their jurisdiction report unfavourably of the arrangement, as was perhaps to have been expected. But, apart from obvious considerations of economy, it seems desirable to make the jurisdiction of Educational officers coincide with the administrative divisions of the country, and nothing has occurred during the year to alter the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion as to the expediency of the retrenchment proposed. The Director has very properly noticed the degree of activity shewn by different inspecting officers, commending those who have done best, and dealing in different ways with those who have failed. Such disciplinary action is particularly necessary, since the travelling allowance drawn for journeys of less than 20 miles has been curtailed on financial grounds, and the Director plainly indicates that tours have often been conducted inefficiently in order to secure the higher rate now given in the case of long journeys, or, as it is otherwise put, to avoid loss. The amendment of the rule which has been the occasion of this difficulty is now under consideration, a reference having been made to the Government of India; but, pending the issue of orders on this subject, the defect noticed by the Director may be remedied by calling upon Sub-Inspectors to submit beforehand programmes of their tours, which will then be regulated by their immediate superiors in the best interests of the schools to be visited. The Director will be requested to report upon the above suggestion.

University Education.

4. The history of higher instruction during the year is marked by three striking features—the foundation of new colleges, the increased attendance of pupils, and the development of private enterprise, which at first supplemented, and now rivals the efforts of the State in promoting this form of education. The new colleges are four in number—the Bangabasi, founded by Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., F.C.S., a returned Agricultural Scholar, which had 53 students at the close of the year; the Roberts' Memorial College, with 3 students only; the Tej Narain Jubilee College at Bhagulpore, with 17 students; and the collegiate classes added by the late Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjea to the Utterpara School, with 29 students. All these are private institutions, founded and kept up without direct aid from the State, and their establishment raises the number of

colleges in Bengal to 33, of which only one-third are maintained by Government. The increase in the attendance is shown in the following statement:—

Colleges - General.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Government—					
First-grade Colleges.					
Presidency College	342	204	180	258	333
Hooghly "	130	141	143	104	156
Dacca "	246	149	131	193	250
Krishnagar "	53	43	55	51	70
Patna "	178	774	204	189	270
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	32	29	38	52	60
Rajshahye "	81	57	44	78	110
Bethune School (College classes)	5	6	5	4	6
Second-grade Colleges.					
Sanskrit College	66	52	48	54	60
Calcutta Madrassa	20	15	20	15	23
Chittagong College	22	22	26	39	45
Total ...	1,165	892	894	1,037	1,383
Municipal—					
Midnapore College	19	23	21	24	42
Aided—					
General Assembly's College, Calcutta ...	165	274	304	342	416
Free Church " " ...	272	289	273	202	203
St. Xavier's " " ...	170	198	206	160	189
London Mission " Bhowanipore ...	59	70	64	61	83
Doveton " Calcutta ...	47	46	25	16	16
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes).	......	......	3	5	6
Narail Victoria College	......	......	......	9	22
Uttarpara College	......	......	......	......	29
Total ...	713	877	875	795	962
Unaided—					
Metropolitan Institution	500	586	556	590	837
City College	175	185	174	232	269
La Martinière " Calcutta ...	26	4	4	5	6
Albert "	35	34	37	55	111
Ripon "	65	82	149	188	274
Maharajah's " Burdwan ...	101	97	142	136	223
Jagannath " Dacca ...	......	48	112	129	245
Berhampore "	27	31	34	24	54
Bishop's " Calcutta ...	......	......	......	......	10
Tej Narayan Jubilee " Bhagulpore ...	......	......	......	......	17
Bangabasi "	......	......	......	......	63
Roberts' Memorial " Calcutta ...	......	......	......	......	3
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies (College classes).	......	......	......	......	5
Total ...	929	987	1,208	1,359	2,107
Grand Total ...	2,826	2,779	2,998	3,215	4,494

Some annual addition to the number of students is to be expected as the natural result of the gradual progress of the educated classes in Bengal. The fact that the increase was unusually large this year is, as the Director remarks, explained by the results of the Entrance examination of 1887, at which 2,409 competitors were successful, or 69 per cent. of the candidates, against 913, or 29 per cent. in the previous year; and it is understood that this success was itself due to an alteration in the system of examination designed to facilitate admission to the University, the number of marks required for success being reduced from 33 to 30 per cent. in English, and from 33 to 25 per cent. in the second language and mathematics, while the aggregate minimum of 33 per cent. was not insisted on. The development of private enterprise, referred to above, as the third feature of college administration during the year, is illustrated by the fact that the increase has been greatest in the unaided colleges, both

absolutely and also in proportion to their previous attendance. With the figures showing the numerical strength of the several classes of institutions, the following statement should be considered, as it indicates their efficiency, ascertained by the only test readily applicable, that of success at public examinations—

Class of College.	Number of students.	Number of students passed at examinations in 1887-88.				
		F. A.	F. A. Scholarship.	B. A.	B. A. Honours.	M. A.
State	1,383	183	28	68	43	27
Private	3,111	287	23	152	42	13

It will be seen that the Government colleges, with reference to the number of their pupils, obtained more than their share of degrees of all kinds, and that the proportion in their favour was larger as the examinations progressed in difficulty. This is most marked in the M. A. course, and is there entirely due to the superior instruction given in the Presidency College, a most useful and necessary institution, which maintains by its example, as well as by direct support, the standard of education in the province. The Director's observations on this subject are in entire accordance with the views entertained by Government. He writes: "The Presidency College, with its high fee of Rs. 12 a month, has nearly doubled its numbers of two years back; and indeed in July, 1888, four months after the close of the year, the number on its rolls exceeded 500, a greater strength than it has ever before known. The demands made by the various courses of the University upon a limited educational staff have much increased of late years; and if, in accordance with the present policy, the strength of the Presidency College professoriate be maintained at such a level as to meet all requirements, the foregoing figures show that students will flock to its class-rooms in such numbers as to more than repay the additional cost involved. The Presidency College must maintain its position among the colleges of Bengal as that in which the best and most varied education is given, realising as far as possible the idea of a 'teaching University.' That end must be secured even though, in order to attain it, we have to weaken the staff of some of the less important Government colleges in the province. Moreover, the rapid up-springing of private colleges throughout Bengal affords a clear proof that collegiate education to a moderate standard no longer demands the sustaining arm of Government as the necessary condition of its existence; and the policy to which I have adverted will render the gradual transition from Government control to private management a natural and easy process of development." The Presidency College is also the principal institution in which scientific knowledge is fostered, a very important consideration, as it appears that the science course is losing its popularity, and that higher education in Bengal is taking a character too exclusively literary. It has long been the policy of Government to give a practical bent to instruction, and yet, whether from the effect of the system on which University examinations are conducted, or owing to the predilections of the students themselves, the actual tendency is in the contrary direction. It is stated that of 51 senior scholars elected in 1888, only 21 chose the science course, which in former years was adopted by the great majority, and only 78 candidates passed by that standard, against 245 by the literary course. Even in the minor Government Colleges, where until lately the science course only was taught, it is now to a great extent superseded by the more popular form of instruction. The Krishnager Municipality was asked during the year to take over the Government College at that station, with a grant-in-aid, and the offer was declined. The Lieutenant-Governor can hardly view with regret the delay which has occurred in giving full effect to the policy recommended by the Education Commission, that of the gradual and cautious withdrawal of the State from the direct management of the minor colleges, as private institutions become year by year more equal to the task of conducting collegiate instruction. It is, however, well that those interested in higher education should understand that the policy in question has been accepted, and that the work of carrying it out, of which a beginning has been made in the case of the Berhampore and Midnapore Colleges, will eventually be completed.

5. The progress of secondary education during the year, as indicated by the multiplication of schools and the increased attendance of pupils, has been substantial and satisfactory, though it has not been as great as that made in collegiate instructions.

Secondary Education.

The following statement defines its extent :—

Class of Schools.	1886-87. Schools.	1886-87. Pupils.	1887-88. Schools.	1887-88. Pupils.
High English	272	61,227	292	67,430
Middle "	718	51,134	745	54,651
" Vernacular	1,157	64,478	1,189	67,022
Total ...	2,147	176,839	2,226	189,103

The expenditure of Government under this head was Rs 5,17,235 in 1886-87, and increased in 1887-88 by the sum of Rs. 16,057. The Director notices that applications for new grants have been accumulating for the last two or three years, and observes that it is much to be wished that Government were in a position to afford more liberal aid. This is doubtless desirable, but the fulfilment of the wish is very improbable, considering not only existing financial conditions, but also the more urgent claims of primary and technical education. Under the circumstances, it is necessary to draw attention to the rule on the subject of grants-in-aid, quoted in the margin, which was framed to prevent existing grants from becoming permanent, and so preventing the concession of new grants in rising localities. It is not to be supposed that Government will be able to maintain all old grants-in-aid indefinitely, and at the same time to make new allowances from year to year.

Grants will be sanctioned ordinarily for a term of three years; but the Inspector may at any time during its currency recommend the revision of any grant. A grant should ordinarily be reduced on renewal, when this can be done without serious loss of efficiency. In this way money will, from time to time, be set free, and the Department will be able to aid new schools even though the grant-in-aid allotment remains stationary. Notice of any proposed reduction shall in all cases be given to the managers, who shall be allowed an opportunity of stating any objection that they may have to the reduction.

6. It is chiefly in connection with schools of the secondary class that the question of moral training and the maintenance of due discipline occurs. Under this head the Director observes—

"The question of school discipline continues to occupy the attention of the higher officers of the Department, and the subject has been discussed at length in a report recently submitted to Government. A school mainly dependent for support on the fees paid by its pupils is at times compelled to tolerate breaches of discipline which a well-endowed institution can punish without fear. In Bengal the number of educational institutions of really independent position is by no means large. The admittedly superior discipline of a Government or of a missionary school is justly attributed to its solvency."

By way of diminishing the evil noticed, he suggests that the Calcutta University should refuse to recognise any school until it has been two years in existence, and until the managers have supplied full particulars of the establishment and accommodation to be provided. Such a measure might do some small good; but as the only effect of the non-recognition of a school by the University is that its candidates at the Entrance Examination are entered as private students, no great result can be expected The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive in future reports a fuller account of the discipline and moral training enforced in public schools. The importance of the subject is undeniable, but, in the absence of provision for periodical notice, it may frequently be overlooked

7. There has also been some slight progress in the department of primary education, the number of schools having increased from 48,483 in 1886-87 to 48,621 in 1887-88, the number of pupils from 1,080,085 to 1,103,422; but here the gain in numbers is comparatively small, and does not compensate for a loss which occurred in 1885-86. Practically, primary education in Bengal has reached a stationary state, and such variations as occur from year to year in the numbers are due rather to alterations in the system of registration than to any real advance or retrogression. The Provincial Government has not in recent years been able to make any increase in the assignment under this head, and there is not, as in the case of English education, a spontaneous tendency to the spread of elementary instruction, irrespective of Government assistance, beyond the classes which it at present reaches. With regard to the point which has hitherto been attained

Primary education.

in the education of the people generally, the Director of Public Instruction writes—

"The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tipperah, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpore, of which the schools are not included in our returns, amounted by the last census to 68,160,598, of whom 33,917,217 were males, and 34,243,381 were females. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 5,087,582, and the number of female children 5,136,507. Of the scholars in our returns, 1,362,119 are boys and 90,826 are girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age over one in four is at school; of girls, 1 in 56. It has recently, however, been argued that 20 per cent. more nearly represents the proportion of children of school-going age. As the number of towns and villages in Bengal is close upon 260,000, it appears that there is one school to every four villages."

The estimate that one boy in every four is at school indicates how much remains to be done, as it implies that three fourths of the male population have not as yet been touched by our educational system: and there is reason to believe that the estimate itself is sanguine. If the school-going age be taken as from five to fifteen the proportion of children which it includes is not 15 or even 20, but 26·93 per cent. The population must have increased since the census of 1881, and there is reason to believe that the figures given, which are taken from the return of those on the rolls at the close of the year, include many children who never attend or never learn. Out of more than 1,100,000 pupils registered, only 330,921 were examined under the system of payment by results, of whom 199,880 were passed. The census report showed only one male in ten as able to read and write. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the depletion of Provincial finances on no account more strongly than because it prevents him, at least for the present, from carrying out the recommendations of the Education Commission in regard to primary education, which included a considerable increase in the annual expenditure.

8. The total expenditure from Provincial and District Funds on primary education during the year was Rs. 6,82,089, against Rs. 7,36,243 in 1886-87, the decrease of Rs. 54,154 being apparently due to delay in payments, which caused large sums due in 1887-88 to fall over into the following year. There was certainly no desire on the part of Government to make the transfer of these schools to District Boards an opportunity for diminishing the grant, which was founded on the actual expenditure of 1885-86. The Director observes that "the total amount contributed by municipalities to the support of primary schools was Rs. 16,355, varying from Rs. 7,805 in the Presidency Division, Rs. 2,815 in Patna, and Rs. 1,968 in Burdwan, to smaller sums in other divisions. In the 24-Pergunnahs the municipal contributions fell off by Rs. 1,182. The new Municipal Act for Calcutta contains a section empowering the Commissioners to spend money on primary and technical schools." The Lieutenant-Governor notices with approval these contributions from municipal resources, considering the importance of popular education to be such that it has a fair claim to aid, even from an income on which there are numerous and urgent demands. The mofussil municipalities benefited at the expense of provincial funds to the extent of over three lakhs of rupees a year, when the police charges in urban areas were assumed by Government from the beginning of the year 1882, and it was then assumed that a part of the surplus thus created would be devoted to education.

9. The following statement shows the manner in which the available funds were utilised in the different divisions:—

Divisions.	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
			Rs.		
Presidency	4,281	125,460	82,268	19·2	10·4
Calcutta	165	7,060	7,700	46·6	17·4
Burdwan	8,338	210,549	1,01,485	12·1	7·7
Rajshahye	2,501	60,544	74,034	29·6	19·5
Dacca	4,734	119,636	86,154	18·2	11·5
Chittagong	4,469	103,662	63,481	14·2	9·7
Patna	5,546	116,104	84,711	15·3	11·7
Bhagulpore	3,211	68,319	66,073	20·5	15·4
Chota Nagpore	1,423	42,777	52,425	36·8	19·8
Orissa	4,002	89,312	61,908	15·4	11·0
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	89	1,274	1,850	20·7	23·2

The amount for expenditure being so limited in comparison with the population to be educated, it is of the utmost importance that the method should be adopted which produces the greatest effect at the smallest cost. Experience has shown that this system is for Bengal what is known as that of payment by results, as distinguished from the grant of fixed stipends to teachers, and the rules made for the guidance of District Boards recognise no other as permissible. These instructions appear to have been generally observed, except in the district of Rajshahye, as to which the Director states that the Board have during the past twelve months raised the cost of each school from Rs. 16·5 to Rs. 56·3 a year by the adoption of a system of stipends all round, in substitution of a mixed system of stipends and rewards. The number of schools in Rajshahye has at the same time been reduced from 578 to 291, that of pupils from 11,901 to 7,490. The Director was informed in December last that the change thus made was inconsistent with the rules, and he will now be asked to report what action has since been taken to place the administration of the grant in Rajshahye on a proper footing. A stipendiary school costs five or six times as much as one conducted on the principle of payment by results, and a general reversion to the former principle could only be interpreted, under present financial circumstances, as the abandonment of the attempt to give an elementary education to any considerable proportion of the population. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the regulation districts of Chittagong, Shahabad, Sarun, Purneah, and Cuttack, the average cost of schools to Government has been kept below ten rupees a year. This economy can only have been obtained by a careful and intelligent adoption of small means to a great end, in particular by utilising to the utmost all indigenous methods and institutions. It is believed that results not dissimilar might be produced in some other districts, and the subject needs the most careful consideration on the part of the Educational authorities.

10. There are in Bengal 37 institutions for imparting special instructions in some profession, art, or industry, as distinguished from the general education more commonly sought. Some details as to their strength are given below:—

Special instruction.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure— From public funds: From Provincial revenues.	Expenditure— From public funds: From Municipal funds.	Expenditure— From private funds.	Expenditure— Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Law.									
Government Law Schools ...	6	125	140	......	......	9,517	9,517	.....	67 15 7
Unaided Law Schools ...	4	1,047	959	....	......	18,104	18,104	......	18 14 9
TOTAL LAW SCHOOLS ...	10	1,172	1,099	.. ...	......	27,621	27,621	..	25 2 1
II.—Medicine.									
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	160	194	1,61,502	......	8,735	1,70,237	832 7 9	877 8 1
Government Medical Schools	4	589	570	63,802	......	15,803	79,605	111 14 10	139 10 6
Unaided Medical Schools.									
Dacca Homœopathic Schools	2	138	115	......	......	355	355	... ..	3 1 4
TOTAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS...	7	887	879	2,25,304	......	24,893	2,50,197	256 5 1	284 10 2
III.—Engineering.									
Civil Engineering College, Seebpore	1	164	156	70,775	......	6,646	77,421	453 10 11	496 4 7
Government Surveying Schools	3	259	254	7,348	......	2,839	10,187	28 14 10	40 1 8
TOTAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS	4	423	410	78,123	......	9,485	87,608	190 8 8	213 10 9
IV.—Art and Industry.									
Government School of Art ...	1	158	148	24,978	......	3,168	28,146	168 12 3	190 2 9
Government Industrial Schools.									
Ranchi Industrial School ...	1	41	35	1,200	......	600	1,800	34 4 6	51 6 10
Aided Industrial Schools ...	7	307	294	1,195	511	4,467	6,173	5 12 10	21 0 [illegible]
Unaided Industrial Schools ...	6	171	152	.....	...	761	761	....	5 0 1
TOTAL ART SCHOOLS ...	14	677	629	27,373	511	8,996	36,880	44 5 3	58 10 1

It will be observed that the law students are far the most numerous, that, excepting a small and decreasing minority, not constituting a ninth of the whole, they read in unaided schools, and that they cost the public nothing even when they attend Government schools. These facts and the increase in the number of law students illustrate the popularity of the profession, and its profitable nature. The study of medicine on the other hand, at least on the ordinary lines, is confined to Government institutions, and in its higher department is proportionately very expensive to the State; each student costing Government Rs. 877-8-1 a year, a sum far in excess of that reported in regard to any other form of instruction. The number of pupils in the Medical College has diminished from 172 last year to 160, though there has been an increase of ten in the free female class. On the other hand, the schools where instruction is given in the vernacular are advancing in number and reputation. There has been an increased attendance in the Engineering College, Seebpore, but it is marked as an unfavourable sign that only one student from that institution passed for the B. E degree. The condition of this most important school has formed the subject of enquiry during the year, with special reference to the small success which has attended it at the University examinations, and the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the subject has been very recently received by the Director of Public Instruction. The survey schools have done well during the year, and their pupils readily find employment. The number of pupils in the Government School of Art increased from 152 to 158. As to this valuable institution, which is somewhat of the nature of a technical college, the Director writes—

"In July, 1887, a revised course of instruction was framed for each class. Arrangements have also been made to hold annual examinations in free-hand drawing, model-drawing geometry, and perspective. Art certificates of the third or higher grade will be awarded to those students who execute the prescribed works in each class and pass the required examinations in each group These groups comprise advanced free-hand and light-and-shade drawing, elementary painting and design, advanced painting and drawing, architectural and mechanical drawing, and modelling. Certificates of proficiency will also be granted to competent students in the lithographic, wood-engraving, metal-chasing, and wood-carving classes. Four annual scholarships have been established by the Public Works Department for competition by students in the architectural and mechanical drawing classes. The successful students, after completing the preliminary course in the school prescribed by the Public Works Department, will have the advantage of one year's practical work in the drawing branch of the Chief Engineer's office, with an allowance of Rs. 15 a month each for the first six months, and an increase of Rs. 5 a month if satisfactory progress is made. There were seven competitors for the studentships, whose works were submitted for examination to Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, A.R.I.B.A., who expressed his satisfaction with the quality of the work done by this newly-inaugurated class.

"Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin visited the school on the 27th March, 1888. His Excellency was pleased to award a silver and a bronze medal for competition: 'the silver medal to be awarded to the student who, at the end of the year, has executed the best series of works in any of the classes.'

"Mr. Jobbins reports that, as a result of the practical character of the instruction now imparted, the students are finding remunerative employment. One has lately been appointed head-draftsman in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin State Railway."

The industrial schools are conducted on a small scale, aiming at little more than the teaching of ordinary mechanical arts to a limited number of pupils of the artisan class; but on the whole they did well during the year. It may be said generally that the few technical institutions which exist in Bengal hold their own, without any marked advance or retrogression, being in this respect less successful than the colleges and schools for English education, which progress rapidly, though receiving much less assistance from Government. This remark does not apply to the law classes, which flourish of their own vitality, without assistance from the State. The question of promoting technical education in new directions has been examined during the year by the Seebpore College Committee, and will come before Government again when the report of that body is received with the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction. All schemes for instruction of this class involve considerable expense, and it has not been thought necessary to expedite their examination during a season of financial pressure.

Female education.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the statement of the Director of Public Instruction that the medical education of women made a decided advance

during the year. In the Medical College five young ladies were reading as regular students for the L.M.S. or M.B. degree, and one of them (Miss Virginia Mitter) headed the list of successful candidates at the first M.B. examination. Besides the regular students, 21 young ladies attend lectures in the Medical College for a special certificate under the new regulations. A class for instructing females through the medium of the vernacular was opened in June, 1886, in the Campbell Medical School, and is attended by 15 students. The progress of female education generally is indicated by the figures given below:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Girls' schools	2,198	43,290	2,247	46,038
Girls in boys' schools ...	......	37,764	......	37,785
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,198	81,054	2,247	83,823

The Director draws attention to the fact that the greatest numerical results are produced in this department by rewarding the teachers of primary schools for the attendance of girls. He observes that "a grant-in-aid girls' school costs Rs. 178 a year, while a primary grant school costs only Rs. 20. There is no limit to the number of girls that can be educated in boys' schools, if the District and Local Boards, in whose hands the administration of the primary grant now rests, find it possible to maintain and increase the existing rates of aid." There has been a most satisfactory advance in the number of girls under instruction in the Dacca and Patna Divisions, counterbalanced, to some extent, by a falling off in some other divisions. In the higher walks of female education it is noticed that the Bethune College, the Free Church Normal School, and the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, sent up successful candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, while the Bethune College also passed two candidates at the B.A. Examination.

Education of Europeans.

12. The number of European schools remained the same as in the previous year, being 72 in all; there was an increase in the attendance from 6,391 to 6,541. The Government expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,73,018 against Rs. 2,50,367 last year, the decrease being in the grants for buildings. The effort which has been made for some years to give to the education of Europeans a more practical turn, by substituting a special examination for that of the Entrance to the Calcutta University, has entirely failed, not a single boy having appeared as a candidate. It is evident that the authority of a University having a monopoly of the power to grant degrees is sufficient to regulate the course of study in all Bengal schools, of whatever class, and this is an additional argument in favour of introducing an alternative standard, adapted to the requirements of those who need a practical rather than a literary education. The allowances to high schools continue to be regulated by a very minute system of payment by results, involving the examination by a Government Inspector of every boy in every subject. The success of the schools may be roughly gauged by the percentage earned of the total possible grant, which was 73 per cent., a great improvement on the results of the previous year. This progress is, however, attributed in part to a change in the system of marking.

Education of Muhammadans.

13. The Director notices that there has been a satisfactory increase in the attendance of Muhammadans at the higher institutions of instruction. In Arts colleges such pupils have increased from 138 to 217; in English schools, from 13,218 to 14,864; in middle vernacular schools, from 9,053 to 9,860; and besides this absolute increase, the percentage is in each case higher than last year. The total number of Muhammadan students also rose from 366,886 to 401,671, and the percentage from 26·9 to 27·6, figures to be compared with the percentage of 31·5 borne by Muhammadans to the whole population of Bengal; the apparent improvement is not, however, due to any real development, but to the correction of an error made during the last two years in the method of registering certain Koran schools, which were removed from the aided list, without being placed on that of private institutions. There is still some doubt as to the expediency of the course adopted in withdrawing

aid from these schools, and the matter is under consideration. The appointment of two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors, which has been sanctioned for some time, and is now to be immediately carried into effect, will afford facilities for considering such questions from the Muhammadan point of view. Three scholarships were founded in July, 1886, of Rs. 20 a month each, tenable for a year-and-a-half, by any student of the Calcutta Madrassa who has obtained the B.A. degree with honours. This raises the total number of special Muhammadan scholarships to 134. The attendance at Madrassas generally increased from 1,120 to 1,229, in the Calcutta Madrassa (Oriental Department) from 339 to 362. The total number of students in the Calcutta Madrassa was 1,183 against 1,119 in the previous year. A change has recently been effected in the constitution of the College Department of the Madrassa, which, it is hoped, will give the students the advantage of the superior tuition of the Presidency College, without depriving them of the special attraction of a denominational institution.

General summary.

14. The progress made in the extension of education of all kinds during the year may be gathered from the following statement of the number of enrolled pupils:—

	1887.	1888.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
In public institution—				
Colleges	4,611	5,990	29·9	......
Secondary schools	184,319	196,694	6·7	......
Primary schools	1,122,286	1,148,410	2·3	.....
Special schools	5,378	5,195	......	3·5
Total ...	1,316,594	1,356,289	3·01	......
In private institution—				
Advanced	30,122	31 140	3·3	......
Elementary	5,492	30,309	451·8	......
Teaching the Koran only ...	......	32,773	......	......
Other schools	9,894	2,434	......	75
Total ...	45,508	96,656	12·3	......
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,362,102	1,452,945	6·6	......

It is observed with satisfaction that there has been an improvement in the general result, and also in all the more important departments.

15. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are given to Sir Alfred Croft for his able management of the Education Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 49.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance. His special attention is called to paragraphs 1, 3, 6 and 9.

Circular No. 2.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and for communication to Magistrates and District Boards.

No. 50.

COPY forwarded to the Municipal Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th January 1889.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 1339C—910—19-1-89.